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HOW BRITAIN CELEBRATED THE FOURTH OF JULY

Evidences of rejoicing everywhere—Notable events in London—Mr. Churchill's Great Speech

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday) — London and every other city in Great Britain rejoiced today, as it has not done since the war began. It was a genuine holiday, a fete day in midst of Armageddon, and there was a general conviction that the spirit of rejoicing which today animated London struck exactly the right note. It held nothing incongruous in it, despite the present tremendous crisis the war has reached for, today, British and American citizens together, from the King and Queen and great soldiers and sailors to the humblest private and civilian celebrated what Winston Churchill called "the reconciliation of a race."

It seemed that nature also struck a note of rejoicing. The sun shone brilliantly from a sky whose sweep of blue was only broken by the fleecy white clouds, which floated across it. In this summer air the Union Jack and Old Glory floated in the wind over every great building, sometimes side by side as on the Victoria tower of the Palace of Westminster, sometimes separately and from innumerable windows. Their brilliant color set off by the neutral tints of London streets was itself an incentive to rejoicing, but American and British soldiers and sailors, swinging along streets on sightseeing rounds and the general public needed none. Britain had adopted Independence Day with a whole heart, for it is no exaggeration to say that, today, every British citizen regards the Declaration of Independence as one of the great historical documents of the Anglo-Saxon race.

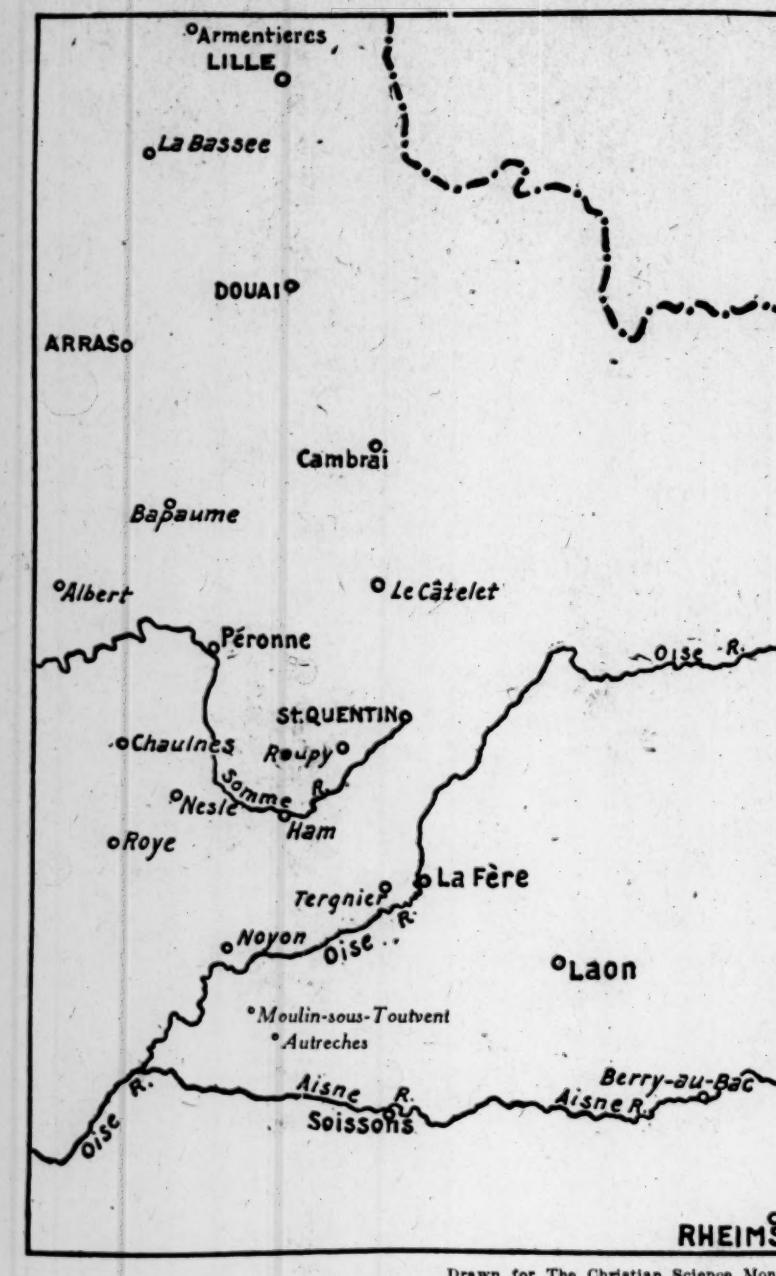
In the forenoon, crowds made their way to the great Anglo-Saxon fellowship meeting at Central Hall, Westminster, where Viscount Bryce presided and Winston Churchill, General Biddle and Vice-Admiral Sims spoke, and the meeting sent a resolution of greetings to President Wilson and America.

The building was densely packed from floor to ceiling and the meeting was throughout marked by a notable intensity of feeling. Mr. Churchill rose to the full height of a great occasion. Speaking with a deep sincerity of manner, he drew upon a remarkable capacity he has shown many times in his career to interpret the larger meanings of current events in singularly apposite and forceful words. The audience cheered again and again when he declared that the supreme reward which had come to Britain for her deeds in this war was a reconciliation with the American people. That, he said, was the lion's share. It cheered again when he declared that after those weapons in which Germany had put her trust had been in their grasp the German people would find themselves protected by those very ideals to which the Entente Allies have bound themselves.

In the afternoon, there was a great baseball match at Chelsea between the American Army and Navy. Every American officer and private who could get away came to this match and were to be seen marching by the hundred along the roads to Stamford Bridge with that strong, graceful swing, which it is a joy to behold. The crowds drove down to the field from various centers by taxi, motorbus or other conveyance. British and American citizens were equally represented and the great Chelsea football arena was well filled. It had one unusual aspect in the crowds of enthusiasts who grouped themselves on the playing field itself. The stand was packed and the gathering there included, besides the King and Queen, Queen Alexandra, Princess Mary, Prince Albert and other royalties, many notable personalities. Mr. Asquith attended, as did also G. N. Barnes, Winston Churchill, Sir William Robertson and many others, all of whom followed the game with keen interest and even in one or two cases with understanding. They found a source of amusement in the barracking, while the wild enthusiasm of a group of sailors at the clever play of their representatives provoked general laughter. Of the game it may be said that the navy had a remarkably good pitcher and catcher, while the army on their side fielded with great skill. The game was good, but its chief significance lay in the fact that it provided opportunity to all to celebrate their brotherhood in arms.

Without any exaggeration it can be said that the most striking feature of today's events was the high significance which the ordinary citizen attached to this Interdependence Day, and the widespread realization that today witness, as *The Times* says, the fulfillment of what "long ago some few prophetic thinkers foresaw."

In his speech in the forenoon Mr. Churchill said the Declaration of Independence followed on Magna Charta and the petition of right as the third of the great title deeds on which the liberties of the English-speaking race are founded. When he had seen, during the last few weeks, the splendor of American manhood striding forward on all roads of France and Flanders,



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Between the Oise and the Aisne
Attacking the German lines between Autreches and Moulin-sous-Toutvent the French troops have advanced on a front of five kilometers to a depth of 1200 meters at certain points

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

ARMENIANS JOIN BOLSHEVIST FORCES

Men of Caucasus Reported to Be Giving the Turks Much Trouble From Base at Baku—Have Big Supply Depot

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England—The Christian Science Monitor's European Bureau learns from authoritative quarters that the Armenians in the Caucasus have joined forces with the Bolsheviks against the Turks, and are giving the latter much trouble. The Armenians are based on Baku, where a considerable supply depot is supposed to exist. Their desperate plight makes them desperate fighters, and they present a serious problem to the Turks.

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COOPERATORS HOLD JUBILEE MEETING

Three-Day Meeting Held in Liverpool Attended by French Delegates — President Urges Importance of Unity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LIVERPOOL, England — The Cooperative Congress held its jubilee meeting recently in the Central Hall, Liverpool, the proceedings extending over three days. Invitations were sent as usual to cooperators in the allied and neutral countries, and several French representatives were present at the congress, but, owing to postal difficulties, the message of the Swiss Union of Cooperative Consumers Societies alone was received. Telegrams sent on behalf of the Moscow-Narodny Bank, the All-Russian Central Union of Cooperative Societies and the Union Siberian Creamery Associations by their representatives in Great Britain were read by the general secretary.

It may be of interest here to give some figures showing the growth of the movement. In 1916 the Cooperative Union showed a collective membership of over 3,500,000, its army of employees approximated 160,000, its capital amounted to over £67,250,000, sales amounted to close upon £200,000,000, and the salaries and wages bill totaled nearly £11,000,000. During the year 1916 share and loan capital increased over £5,000,000, sales increased over £32,250,000, the increase of surplus amounted to over £2,000,000, while the wages bill increased over £900,000, and the staff of employees was increased by 336.

The president, Mr. Thomas Killon, J. P., in his opening speech, after referring briefly to the war, which he described as the greatest and the most diabolical war in the world's history, said that if cooperation was to become a universal policy and practice in trade, commerce and ethics, the first essential was to secure unity amongst themselves. One lesson of the war, Mr. Killon thought, was that people were too much held in subjection to private interests. He considered the small rings of vested interests had exercised a more disastrous influence upon the homes of the people than even the war itself. Unless, he argued, cooperators placed themselves in the principal channels of the world's trade they would never be free to complete the commonwealth they were building against the commercial and economic ideas practiced by the world's financiers.

After showing how traders and capitalists were combining in their own interests, Mr. Killon said, let us, as cooperators, believe that there can be no form of reconstruction after the war that does not lead people to the collective possession and control of the essentials of life. Cooperators, he maintained, must extend their ownership of industry, and while supporting the cry of "back to the land," must do what they could to get the land back to the people.

He thought the reason the cooperators had only been asked by the government to serve the country in an advisory capacity, instead of being asked to take a lead, was partly owing to a want of cohesion in their own ranks. And he asked if it would not be possible to institute a central authority which would not only be able to speak for the whole movement in national affairs, but could also command obedience from the entire organization.

Mr. Killon referred to the need for education, and urged cooperators to give the new Education Bill their hearty support. He also protested against the excess profits tax being levied on the cooperative organization.

Referring to cooperation and politics, Mr. Killon said party politics was a warfare of capitalists and workers on one side, and capitalists and workers on the other side. Trade unionism was a struggle to get from employers all that could be got out of the wage-slave system. Cooperation, on the other hand, he said, was an ideal to bring all people into one class, with one political, industrial, and economic aim, not to fight private capitalists, but to replace them by collective ownership. In future, Mr. Killon said, we must take a higher view of trade and commerce so that we may give a concrete and solid foundation to the new world we desire to build. We have now, he concluded, the power of transforming the control of commerce from an individualistic to a collectivist state.

IT IS YOUR DUTY TO REPORT DISLOYALTY

"Your patriotic duty: To report disloyal acts, seditious utterances and any information relative to attempts to hinder the United States in the prosecution of the war, to the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, 45 Milk Street, Boston."

The foregoing is a statement intended for all loyal citizens of the United States printed day by day in these columns at the request of George F. Kelleher, division superintendent of the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, for Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire.

NEW GERMAN DISCOVERY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)

The Frankfurter Zeitung has published some accounts of the new source of fat discovered in the vegetable world by France, the head of the Biological Institute of Munich. France maintains that 1,200,000 kegs of oil could be extracted from plants growing in waste lands. This oil, which he has christened "Edaphon," has been tested and found fully equal to coconut oil. It could be used for medicinal purposes and so on, and has valuable by-products. It is said that it could be procured in quantities from Hungary and the Dobrudja. The Imperial Fat Office has declared itself ready to exploit the discovery, after the war, but France has discovered a process by which the oil can be extracted without the use of alcohol, so that the work could be begun at any time, and at very small expense. The further proposes using the waste wood of the forests for the extraction of oil, one cubic meter of spruce wood being estimated to produce 20 liters of oil. This oil, he considers, might even be used for food.

French cooperators, M. Daude-Bancel concluded, had the satisfaction of knowing that they had worked well in the interests of France during the war. If they had not been able to do every-

RELEASE OF SPANISH PRISONERS OF STATE

Four Members of Cortes, Elected While in Confinement, Precipitate Debate of Political Exposures on Subject of 1917 Strikes

[A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor issue of July 3.]

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain — It is likely that no debate in the Chamber for many years past has been anticipated with keener interest, or in the result has better justified the anticipations, than that in which the four released prisoners from Cartagena, after bidding their time within the walls of the Castillo Santa Barbara while their friends prepared the way for their release, returned to the attack, which they did with a great vigor.

As most people remember, these four men, Julian Besteiro (who, besides being a Socialist, is professor of logic at the Central University of Madrid), Daniel Anguiano, Largo Caballero and Andrés Saborit, were members of the committee of the revolutionary strike of last August, and, during the régime of the Dato Government, which was in power at the time, they were sentenced to life imprisonment for their complicity in that affair, which sentence was recently annulled, after much agitation, by a law of amnesty passed as one of the first measures of the new national government, but not without much misgiving in many quarters.

While in prison the four members of the strike committee were elected to the Cortes for Madrid constituencies at the general election, which took place early this year, and in this and other ways evidence was afforded that, apart altogether from the Labor and Socialist influences, these men enjoyed a considerable measure of general public sympathy, chiefly, perhaps, because they stood for the overthrow of excessive privilege and abuse and the evils of the existing constitutional system.

As soon as possible after their return to Madrid, and consultation with the leaders of the Socialist Party, they took their seats in the Chamber, and at the first opportunity opened a debate on the whole of the proceedings and circumstances associated with the August strike, in respect of which they were convicted. In the course of the statements uttered some remarkable revelations were made, and they amounted in a large measure to an exposition of the secret history of the period and especially of the methods of some of the military and political sets.

It seemed to those who listened in surprise to the latter stages of the debate that every skeleton in the Spanish cupboard was being brought out for exhibition. Deputies who knew much of what had been going on behind the scenes were still astonished at the declarations that were made, and the released prisoners showed that they were engaged on a relentless campaign and were determined that the truth should come out. Ministers were somewhat uncomfortable, especially Señor Dato and Señor Sanchez Guerra, who were Premier and Minister of the Interior, respectively, last August. Señor Dato affected to take the new campaign easily and lightly at first.

Largo Caballero, who opened the attacks, murmured that there was now no government responsible for the act that he was about to censure. Señor Maura, the present Premier, having declared that he had broken every connection with the past, besides which he was not in office of any kind last August. Señor Dato at once interrupted to say that he was there to answer for everything. Señor Prieto, the young Bilbao Socialist deputy, snapped in with the question as to whether Señor Dato made himself entirely responsible for all that had been done by that government over which he presided and which was in control at the time of the strikes, and he answered, "I am effectively responsible for every act of that government." Largo Caballero replied solemnly, "Then I am sorry for you," but Señor Dato responded, "I congratulate myself upon it." But later in the proceedings he was hardly so tranquil and complacent as at the beginning.

The debate, which was not concluded at one sitting, though it had created some consternation, will probably do something in the way of purification, and in this respect may be counted as one of the most powerful influences working on the present unsatisfactory state of things that have been exerted for some time past. Statements were made which seemed incredible, but yet apparently well supported by facts, and one of the immediate results is that a judicial commission is to be appointed to investigate the charges made by the four members of the strike committee.

The debate was opened on the reports concerning the last suspension of constitutional guarantees at Barcelona. Señor Largo Caballero rose immediately, and said that he would not discuss the report, but would proceed at once to speak of the origin of the strike and who was responsible for its development. He said that he took notice of the words of a deputy who had severely criticized him and his companions in prison, and also the hot expressed by a minister that, when they spoke in the Chamber, they would think of Spain.

"We are new to public life," he said, "but all who know anything of our work must recognize that we always look toward Spain and there

is an instance of the fact in the Institute of Social Reforms. A campaign has been waged against us in order to prejudice us with the working classes which we represent, and that must now be cleared up."

"Señor Sanchez Guerra, who was Minister of the Interior in August, 1917, in a speech to the tramway employees said that to call the strikers of last August by the name of revolutionaries was to dignify them, and he added that they were not revolutionaries, but vile persons who counseled women and children to oppose themselves to the public power, who gave receipts for the manufacture of explosives, and who entered into arrangements with criminals for the upsetting of order."

Señor Sanchez Guerra interrupted with the remark that he would answer for all that he had said, but not for the interpretations that had been placed upon his words, to which Señor Caballero, who was speaking in a careful and restrained manner, responded that Señor Sanchez Guerra at that time formed part of the government and that speech was published without any correction, while all that Señor Sanchez Guerra had said had been uttered as the representative of the King. Then Señor Dato rose to take responsibility, as mentioned above.

Señor Caballero proceeded to deal with one point of which very much has been made, namely the alleged association of German elements with the August strike. He said he recalled that some of the men who constituted the government at that time alluded to the probability that the strike might have been brought about to assist the interests of a certain belligerent nation. This had been stated by Señor Senante and by many other persons, and he denied it absolutely.

He then went on to describe the origin of the strike, for which he said there was never a more opportune or justifiable occasion than last August. Recalling the resolutions adopted at the labor assembly at Valencia in 1916, he spoke of the disappointments that they had suffered from time to time through the failure of the government promises. The autumn of that year came and with it the labor crisis and the increasing dearth of food. On Dec. 18 they brought about a 24-hours strike, with the declaration that if attention was not paid to their grievances they would go on unlimited strike. The government went on making promises but did nothing. Food laws were passed which were not of the least effect, the government annulling various resolutions upon the threat of the caucuses not to assist them at the elections.

The murmuring among the working classes increased, and by April, 1917, they had become insistent with their petitions, and it began to be understood that it would be a duty to go on strike for an unlimited period, but they determined on nothing, hoping for an improvement in the conduct of the government, while they wished always for peaceful solutions to their difficulties as had been proved on many occasions. Then there came the railway strike, and there was complete evidence to show that the Dato Government provoked that strike. On Aug. 9 they tried to see if there was no way of composing this difficulty but the want of the spirit of reconciliation and sympathy on the part of the government had prevented the effort from succeeding. The working classes decided not to abandon the railway men in the fraud of which they had been made the victims, and the strike was proclaimed. If there had been no railway strike, the other would not have taken place.

He went on to speak of the different way in which the government had treated the working classes and other elements. The famous manifesto issued by the military Junta on June 1 of last year was a much more serious matter than that of the working classes, because it fixed a term of 12 hours for a reply. Again, what the Parliamentary Assembly had demanded in the way of constitutional reform was the same as that demanded by the working classes. They went on strike hoping and believing that the strike would be absolutely pacific, and as to the intimation that it was of a political character with political origins, he answered that it was impossible for any strike not to have some measure a political basis, but that was not illegal, nor was the strike. The political intention of any movement was not a thing to be punished.

Señor Anguiano followed with arguments on the same lines, and recalled that the King had congratulated and rewarded the Minister of the Interior for the repressive measures with which he had stamped out the strike, a strike which they themselves had provoked. The president of the Chamber reminded the speaker that the responsibility of the King was covered by that of the ministers. Señor Prieto remarked that that was evidently the case and they were to suppose in the same way that the ministers were responsible for the strike that the King had shed.

This ended the first day's debate which had been comparatively mild. But the deputies rose, knowing very well that a powerful and detailed attack was in preparation by the youngest of the four members of the strike committee, Señor Andrés Saborit.

As to the effect upon these tribes of

NATIVE AFRICAN LABOR IN WAR

Nearly Every Southern Tribe Represented — Valuable as Dock Workers, Lumbermen, Quarrymen, Railway Helpers

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — Only by degrees is the curtain being raised on the scene of the vast operations, involving sheer manual labor, behind the western line of battle. A notable article has now been contributed to the Journal of the African Society, giving some account of the part played by the South African Native Labor Contingent in France.

Its author, Sir Herbert Sloley, K. C. M. G., was at one time the Resident Commissioner in Basutoland; and as a member of the South African Native Affairs Commission, in the early years of this century, had, in addition, exceptional opportunities for studying the social life of most of the Bantu tribes within the Union. Thus, when lately visiting the camps of the labor contingent in France, he was especially well equipped for appreciating the suitability of the conditions under which these noncombatant forces were working.

Sir Herbert finds that the native companies are representative of almost every aboriginal tribe in South Africa. In the ranks are Zulus, Fingas, Gaikas, Tembus, Basutos, Matabele, Pondos and Bechuana, as well as natives from Portuguese Africa. The officers were almost entirely composed of members of the South African Native Department, or of retired officials possessing a lifelong experience among South African natives.

As workers the natives appear to have been highly thought of by the departmental officers under whom they were employed. It was the general estimate of officers of the royal engineers, army service corps, commissariat, transport, and ordnance departments, that the African native, man for man, was equal to any other class of workman employed behind the British lines. Those remarks the writer of the article, who knows the South African unskilled laborer in his own country will not be surprised to hear them.

The work that was put before them in France was that for which their South African experience had particularly fitted them. They were to be seen felling trees, and handling timber in the forests of the Seine, very much as they chop and lop and strip the wattle plantations of Natal. They shifted cargoes in French ports and railway stations, in the style they had learned in Cape Town or Durban, and their familiarity with railway construction and the blasting processes of the Johannesburg and Kimberley mines made them valuable as quarrymen and railway workers.

Physically the native is well equipped for work in which strength and endurance are required. The South African Bantu races do not appear to produce many exceptionally big men, nor, on the other hand, are there many of them of dwarfish stature. The tribal discipline teaches and fosters hardihood and stoical disregard of pain, hunger, fatigue, and other discomforts. The open-air life and occupations of boys and young men in pastoral and agricultural communities tend to promote growth and health, and the young native, as a rule, reaches manhood with his bodily powers in a vigorous state of development.

See these fellows, after finishing their day's work in French camp or a South African compound, taking the baths which every wise administrator knows to be as necessary for the workers' wellbeing as food and shelter. They seem like groups of bronze statues, glistening under the splashing shower-baths of cold or tepid water, and a sculptor would be able to select many a model of classical proportions and beauty. These men had plenty of energy left in them after their day's work, and expended it in games of football and cricket, or during bad weather and in the hours of darkness, by attendance at the night school, or in the recreation tents, playing draughts and other games, or writing letters to their homes.

When not actually working under the supervision of their European officers, the natives have been practically confined to barracks, with the excellent result that they have been, on the whole, preserved from the temptations of drink and other vices; thus the majority of them will reach their native land with their wages in their pockets and with health unimpaired. No doubt they would have preferred a life of greater freedom, and some of them may return to their homes with a discontented grumble that they were in gaol while on service. But it was best for them that it should be so, best also for the army and for the French population with whom they would have been in contact, and for the tribes to which they belong and which they will rejoin.

As to the effect upon these tribes of

the return to them of such a considerable number of their young men with stories of their experiences while engaged in this great war, it is very difficult to speak with any degree of certainty. It has often been noticed that it is impossible to predict precisely what particular impression will be made on a native's mind by any unusual and remarkable spectacle or experience. The impression made is often something very different from that which is desired or expected. To illustrate this, Sir Herbert Sloley said that he once accompanied a party of natives, all men of unusual intelligence, on a visit to one of the principal Lancashire cotton mills. After the visit, and when discussing the day's doings, it might have been expected that these visitors would have made some remarks about the vastness of the industry, or the ingenuity of the mechanical processes, or something of that sort. But it appeared that what most struck them was the fact that the workers in the cotton mills were almost all women, who, of course, do the machine tending.

The natives said, "The white people will no more be able to tell us that we make our women do more than their share of the work." And, therefore, while one would suppose that these young men would take back to their friends stories of the great military power of the white people, of the enormous armaments and other accounts of our prowess and resources, which might have a useful and salutary effect, it is by no means certain that it will be so. It has to be remembered that few of the contingent were ever in or near the front line, and the majority saw and heard little of the fighting beyond the rather distant sound of guns.

They can have had but a vague impression as to the actual nature of the struggle or as to the immensity of the forces engaged. However, there is no reason to doubt that they will return with an increased idea of respect for the governing race. They seem to have been filled with admiration for the industry of the French agricultural population, and it is tolerably certain, observes the writer of the article, with sly humor, that they will have only terms of faint praise to bestow upon the European climate.

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Viscount Jellicoe, who was given a hearty reception, said that they were met to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of a great society. Incidentally, it also happened to be an anniversary in which he had a personal interest. Two years ago that day the German High Seas Fleet had been defeated and driven back to its ports by the British Grand Fleet. The German High Seas Fleet had escaped annihilation by getting back to its ports during the darkness of the night. It was sufficient to say that day that the spirit of the officers and men of the fleet had surpassed even his expectations, high as those had been. He hoped to see the present union between the merchant service and the Royal Navy still closer after the war. They must train more British men for the mercantile marine. The only reserve for the navy was the merchant service, and had it not been for the mercantile marine the navy could not have gone on during the war. Although they were building ships—perhaps nothing like fast enough—to replace those sunk by the enemy, those ships must have crews, and it was not nearly so easy to provide trained British crews as to build ships.

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LETTERS

(No. 139)

JAPAN'S REGARD FOR AMERICA EXPRESSED

Ambassador Ishii Tells of Loyalty to United States at Presentation Exercises at Fairhaven, Mass.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
FAIRHAVEN, Mass.—Viscount Ishii, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States, visited Fairhaven on Thursday and presented to the town a Samuri sword of historic value, in recognition of an incident to which the community has been accustomed to look back with pride, the rescue by one of its seafarers, Capt. William H. Whitfield, in 1840, of a Japanese boy who later became a page in the empire. The boy was Manjiro Nakahama, and the sword was the gift of his son, Dr. Nakahama of Japan.

The presentation was made the occasion of the expression by Viscount Ishii and the speakers who responded, of the hope that the friendship between the two countries will never be disturbed. The Ambassador, on his arrival, called upon Mrs. Eben Akin, in whose house the Japanese boy spent his first night in Fairhaven. He visited also the Town Hall, and saw Captain Whitfield's logbook. The presentation exercises were held in the Fairhaven High School Stadium, the Ambassador and other guests being escorted from the Town Hall by United States troops and members of the naval reserve.

A welcome was extended in behalf of the State of Massachusetts by Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge, after the Ambassador presented the sword, it being accepted by Thomas W. Whitfield, grandson of Captain Whitfield. In his address the Ambassador said, "Dr. Nakahama would say to the descendants of those who were kind to his revered father that which the whole Japanese people would say to the people of America: We trust you, we love you and if you will let us, we will walk at your side in loyal good fellowship down all the coming years."

Charles S. Hamlin made a response, saying that he hoped "our union with Japan and with our other allies may finally establish forever the peace and security of the world."

"This peace can best be achieved and maintained by the joint cooperation of the civilization of the East and of the West, and when achieved, secure in the freedom and peace which we have won for them, our children and our children's children, whether in Japan, Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Serbia or the United States, will rise up and call our memories blessed."

The school children of Fairhaven then presented to the Ambassador, for the people of Japan, a silk American flag, the ceremony being carried out by Master Willard Delano Whitfield, a descendant of Captain Whitfield, and Master Wellington Bingham.

The rescue of the boy Nakahama occurred while Captain Whitfield, master of the whaling ship John Howland of New Bedford, was cruising in the China Sea. He came upon two Japanese fishermen and the boy marooned on a rocky island, where they had subsisted for two months on sea birds and rainwater caught in the clefts of the rocks. He took them off, and becoming attached to the boy, brought him home and sent him to school. The boy excelled in his studies, and when he returned to Japan, rose to prominence.

ARMENIANS JOIN BOLSHEVIST FORCES

(Continued from page one)

not think clearly because of the vagueness of the reports, and because of the actual conditions, one can, however, be careful in the use of one's words, and avoid confusing oneself and others by saying one thing when one really means something quite different.

The use of the word "intervention" is the most outstanding instance in point. The other day the writer was talking with a Russian who had just arrived from Russia. He spoke English rather fluently, and used the word "intervention." The writer translated the word into Russian, giving the Russian word that corresponds in his thought to the word "intervention" as it is used in America today. The Russian protested immediately against this translation of the word and said that he meant assistance giving the Russian word that has—that meaning. In the recent resolution passed by the Central Committee of the Cadet Party in Moscow, the word "intervention" was not used once; yet in the comments on this resolution the expression "intervention" was constantly appearing. It might be added that the Russian friend referred to above thanked the writer for calling his attention to the connotation of the word "intervention" in America, and promised never to use it again when he wanted to say "assistance."

Are Russia and Germany now at peace? A "scrap of paper" was signed at Brest-Litovsk. This treaty of "peace" has not been recognized by the Allies. The resolution of the Russian Cadets mentioned above emphasized that these Russians, the great liberal part of Russia, have not recognized this treaty. Trotsky, the Bolshevik leader, has been quoted as saying that there can be no peace between imperialist Germany and Socialist Russia. The Germans certainly are not restrained in their aggression in Russia by the so-called Brest-Litovsk treaty of peace. Why then should one not recognize this fact in America, when one is discussing how best to carry out the President's policy to "stand by" Russia? Sending assistance to Russia, even military assistance, should not be interpreted as "intervention." No one

has thought of characterizing American action in France as intervention. In fighting the common enemy, one sends "active assistance" of every kind.

The political confusion in Russia has made it difficult to determine with whom one should work, or even talk. Many of the best friends of the common cause of liberty and democracy had to step aside these last months because of the internal strife that has been going on in Russia. Outsiders could not take sides in this internal struggle, for it was an internal affair. But outsiders could keep their thought open, as they watched the internal struggle. But the elements in Russia that are resisting the Bolsheviks are characterized by the latter as "counter-revolutionaries," and many outsiders have accepted this term, and often repeated it. How it must hurt the Kropotkins and the Milyukoffs to read in a foreign paper that they are "counter-revolutionaries" or, in other words, reactionaries. And one often hears this term applied to such Russians, and always with a touch of contempt, by men who are themselves "counter-revolutionaries" for the Bolsheviks. The present writer admits quite frankly that he is a "counter-revolutionist" in the sense that he is against a social revolution of the Bolshevik brand, particularly at this moment when the German troops are attacking and killing American soldiers on French soil.

For a time there was a tendency to use the two words "Bolshevik" and "Soviet" synonymously. Then for a time many insisted that there was a distinct difference between Bolshevik and Soviet. The present writer also made this distinction and based his view largely on the underlying idea of the organization of the Soviets. Also reports from Russia seemed to support this view. But the reports from Russia have been vague, uncertain, and sometimes distinctly misleading. There came reports from other sources that indicated that the theoretical distinction between Bolshevik and Soviet did not, in fact, exist, largely because of the methods of intimidation used by the Bolsheviks to keep the Soviets under their control. Of course two quite opposed reports on this same point might be correct, for the particular local instances. In many cases the local Soviet had, in fact, resisted the Bolsheviks and their intimidation, and therefore represented the local democratic elements of the community.

The Soviet idea was very strong in Russia last November. But it is quite possible that the Bolsheviks have compromised this idea by their methods of action, so that the two things—Bolshevik and Soviet—have become one and the same for the local peasant, or workman. This is a question of fact, but as one has no detailed, accurate reports for all of Russia, or reports of recent date, one cannot be sure of the fact. One is, therefore, in a dilemma. The present writer has decided for himself to take the time and words necessary to express just what he has in mind. Instead of using a "catch phrase" Soviet he now always speaks of local "Soviets, railway unions, co-operative societies and similar representative, democratic groups."

Just what form is one's relations with Russia to assume, in view of the political confusion in Russia? On this point there have been three expressions, that should have been kept distinct from one another, instead of being used as meaning the same thing. They are the three expressions: "Keep in touch with," "Cooperate with," and "Recognize." The view of many has been that one should "keep in touch" with the Bolsheviks, to see what they are doing, but that one should not "cooperate with" them because they are not working for the same thing for which the Allies are working. Then one should "cooperate with" any representative, democratic group that is honestly resisting German aggression. This might be the local Soviet in many instances. But for many it has been inadmissible to "recognize" the Soviet Government, using the word "recognize" in the formal sense. For that would be taking a side in this Russian internal struggle. Cooperation with such bodies, on the conditions given above, might be recognizing their de facto political power of the moment. Such cooperation would perhaps strengthen the constructive efforts, the justification being the presence of German aggression, and an honest resistance to this common danger.

If therefore one makes clearer distinctions of meaning, being careful in the use of the above expressions which mean different things, much of the confusion of thought, and also much of the conflict as to the policy to be adopted toward Russia, might be eliminated. It would seem to be of particular importance to think clearly and express oneself in clear unambiguous terms just now, when this policy toward Russia is about to be more definitely formulated, and a more active program undertaken, under the general policy of "standing by" Russia.

Mr. Kerensky's Faith in Russia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Many enthusiastic references to the French Revolution marked the luncheon given in honor of Mr. Kerensky by a number of Socialist Deputies and attended by members of the Left group. Mr. Kerensky declared his admiration and that of his friends in Russia for that epoch-making event and spoke of the efforts made to establish the unity and independence of their country, efforts which had been betrayed by the Bolsheviks. Mr. Kerensky further expressed his firm faith in the future of Russia, "one and indivisible and faithful," to France. The French speakers referred in terms of high praise to the Russian statesman. M. Albert Thomas and M. Viviani were among the principal speakers.

Paper Money in Russia

MOSCOW, Russia (June 28) (By the Associated Press)—The amount of

paper money issued by the Bolshevik Government and now in circulation aggregated 40,000,000,000 rubles. Since the declaration by Mr. Lenin a month ago that new money would be issued and the old money devalued, plans for financial reform apparently have lain dormant as no steps have been announced to provide the indirect taxation recommended by Mr. Lenin, and the money processes are still turning out paper at the rate of 3,000,000,000 rubles monthly.

Armenian's Successes

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Armenian forces on the aggressive in Trans-Caucasia have established themselves well within former Russian territory, according to reports from Kiev. The latest advices from this source, quoted by the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, state that an Armenian force, 25,000 strong, has occupied the city of Erivan, 115 miles south of Tiflis, and nearly 50 miles inside the Trans-Caucasian border.

Conscription Advocated

MOSCOW, Russia (June 28) (By the Associated Press)—The international situation of the Russian Soviet Republic is such that only a powerful army on the basis of obligatory service can protect it, in the opinion of Leon Trotsky, Commissioner of War and Marine. He has submitted a report advocating universal military service for the bourgeoisie as well as the workmen and peasants and hopes that the Fifth Congress of Soviets will pass such a measure. Mr. Lenin has approved the report and the details are being worked out.

Ratification in Autumn

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Peace between Rumania and the Central Powers probably will not be ratified until the autumn, says Dr. Edgar von Schmidt-Pauli, the special commissioner in Rumania of the Berliner Tageblatt. Rumania is quite ready, he says, to ratify the agreement, but the Austrian Parliament does not meet until August, and there are several points on which there is opposition for the particular local instances. In many cases the local Soviet had, in fact, resisted the Bolsheviks and their intimidation, and therefore represented the local democratic elements of the community.

Bolshevist Policy Denounced

PARIS, France (Friday)—Alexander Kerensky, the former Russian Premier and Hjalmar Branting, the Swedish Socialist leader, attended a meeting of the Socialist Party at the Chamber of Deputies today. Mr. Kerensky denounced the Bolsheviks and displayed a copy of protest voted on May 18, 1918, at a secret meeting of the Russian Constituent Assembly against the Brest-Litovsk treaty and declaring that Russia still was at war with Germany. The text of the protest, he said, would be published later.

Mr. Branting told the French Socialists about the moves which German Socialists were making and hinted at the possibility of an international Socialist conference which he said would be held as soon as circumstances permitted.

GERMAN HARVEST OUTLOOK IMPROVES

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Until well into June of the present year the greatest anxiety was entertained in Berlin for the failure of German crops owing to the drought in April and May, writes Dr. Dieckmann, in the Taegliche Rundschau, but later the change of weather brought an improvement so that without exaggerated expectations the new cereal year beginning Aug. 1, promises to be better than the last one.

Last year's failure of fodder crop, the writer adds, caused very considerable shrinkage of live stock which will detrimentally influence cultivation in the coming year.

Dr. Dieckmann points out that potash supplies to German farmers, owing to the shortage of labor and the difficulties of transportation, are nearly 100,000 carloads in arrears.

Large quantities of potash have been sent to the Ukraine, he says, and he thinks this is the worst possible policy, because Germany must depend upon foreign grain in the coming year.

It is doubtful whether the Ukraine can help much, as Austria has put in a claim for a large part of the Ukrainian grain crop.

The writer insists that a "full pound of flesh" be exacted from Roumania, whose crops must be subjected to the strictest control.

Dr. Dieckmann thinks that next year will bring but little improvement in meat supplies.

SENTENCES IN THE EMERSON MOTOR CASE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Four men convicted of conspiracy to defraud investors in the stock of the Emerson Motors Company Inc., received sentences today. Nicholas Field Wilson was sentenced to serve seven years in the Atlanta penitentiary. Robert P. Matches to three years and William Loomis to a year and a day. Osborne E. Chaney was sentenced to one day's detention in the custody of the United States Marshal and to pay a fine of \$10,000.

The Emerson Motors Company was fined \$1012 and two brokerage concerns involved in the sale of stock, C. R. Berry & Co. and R. P. Matches & Co., were fined \$13,000 and \$12,000, respectively.

Judge Manton, taking cognizance of allegations which developed during the trial that an attempt had been made by lawyers here and in Boston to bribe the district attorney in that city, appointed a number of attorneys in the case as special representatives of the court to investigate and to make a report to the New York State bar.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE ON THE AISNE

Resumé of Results of Thrust Made With 30 Divisions on Front of 35 Miles Beginning May 27—Resistance Flexible

By The Christian Science Monitor special military correspondent

LONDON, England (June 1) — The German offensive on the Aisne front is stated to have reached the right bank of the Marne on the fifth day, on a 10-mile front from just west of Chateau-Thierry to Dormans. The greatest depth of the advance as reported, is about 33 miles, viz., from the forest of Pinon to Chateau-Thierry, and it forms an irregular U-shaped bite into the allied line, bounded on the west by Soissons, which is in German hands, though the issues from that place are firmly held, and on the east by Rheims, which is still held by the Allies.

As in the previous battle in front of Amiens, it is a race between the German attack and the allied reserves, the former making tremendous efforts to obtain success by pushing their advance by more and more fresh divisions, before the Allies can bring up sufficient reserves to stem their advance and restore the battle.

The further the Germans carry their advance, the more increasingly difficult does it become to serve them with all manner of stores, rations, munitions and matériel, because depots cannot be moved forward with the same rapidity that the troops advance, some time must elapse before the broken lines of railway on the new ground gained can be repaired, leaving the attackers dependent on road and pack transport. The Germans obtained their initial success by massing 30 divisions on a front of 35 miles. These were brought up by night, and overwhelmed the four French and three British divisions who were holding the part of the front attacked.

The attack was preceded by a very violent bombardment during the latter half of the night of 26th-27th on the whole front between the forest of Pinon and Rheims. The allied front ran along the River Ailette and the high ground above it to about Cranonne, whence it turned southerly, crossing the Aisne east of Berry au Bac and on to east of Rheims. (The Germans were forced from the Chemin des Dames and over the Ailette by General Nivelle's offensive in the spring of 1917, to which Sir Douglas Haig's offensive was made subordinate.) The British troops in the present fighting held a large proportion of their ground, but towards the end of the day (27th) the weight of the enemy's attacks carried his troops across the River Aisne to the west of the British sector, and compelled the left of our line to fall back" (British report). During the night of the 27th fresh forces enabled the Germans to cross the Aisne between Vailly and Berry au Bac, and the fighting was fiercely renewed between the Aisne and the Vesle, which flows from the Rhine direction and joins the Aisne at Condé sur Aisne. A strong attack on the 27th-28th against the French on the Kemmel front was repulsed, and the allied line held firm at all points.

In the southern battle the allied reserves were already beginning to make their presence felt, but not in sufficient strength to hold up the German masses. On the night of the 28th-29th the enemy increased the weight of his attack, notably on the two flanks, Soissons and Rheims, with the aid of fresh divisions, it having been calculated that 40 had been made use of. On the left the French retired, contesting every yard to the outskirts of Soissons; on the right the British, after an energetic defense of the Mount Thierry heights, fell back to the south and southeast holding on between the Vesle and Aisne canal; in the center the French defended the heights on the southern bank of the Vesle with admirable bravery.

During the 29th, or in the night, Brandenburg troops captured Soissons from which, however, they were unable to issue, being held by the French, in spite of repeated attempts. The battle line by the afternoon reports of the 30th ran from south of Soissons, Villemontrier, Fère en Tardenois, Vézilly, Brouillet, Thillois, the last place being three miles west of Rheims. The Germans claimed to have carried the forts northwest of Rheims, but the latest French report to hand, on June 1 (afternoon), states that the situation remains unchanged to the northwest and north of Rheims.

From the French morning report of June 1, it appears that the Germans made violent attacks on the French salient, between Soissons and Laon, under which the French troops retired onto a more or less direct line between those two places. This, with an advance on a narrow front to the northwest and north of Rheims.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Increase in the monthly losses of Norwegian shipping, due to German submarine activities during June, was reported by cable to the Norwegian legation here today from the Christiania Foreign Office. Twenty Norwegian vessels of various types, totaling 26,833 tons, were sunk during the month and 31 men were lost. Four men who were reported missing during May were given up as lost also.

June sinkings bring Norway's total losses to 842 vessels, including 53 which have never been traced. Lives of 1747 men were lost. The total tonnage lost is 1,154,143.

BELGIUM'S WAR CONTRIBUTION

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The war contribution which Belgium has to pay to Germany, says Les Nouvelles, has been raised from 50,000,000 francs to 60,000,000 francs monthly. This is equivalent to 750 francs per head. The Germans have convoked the provincial councils to discuss the method of payment by the Belgians.

CANADIAN TRAFFIC RATES

OTTAWA, Ont.—Conforming to the action of the Railroad Administration ordering United States carriers to increase transcontinental westbound commodity rates from eastern states to coastal points, the dominion board has authorized a similar increase in Canadian rates, effective Aug. 1.

AMERICA'S LEADER Beaded Jip Shoe Laces

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PROPAGANDA OF GERMANY IN SPAIN

Elaborate Efforts Made to Induce Spanish Definitely to Turn Against Entente — Extravagant Commercial Promises

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—In recent days the German propaganda, in Spain, always enterprising, if sometimes a little ingenuous and lacking in a proper appreciation of the amount of intelligence possessed by the Spanish people, has taken some new and rather interesting forms. It was, perhaps, expected that at the time of the inauguration of the new offensive on the western front something special in the way of an appeal or a threat or an injury—it is impossible to tell in what particular way the German will next strike in the peninsula—would be made.

As it happens, all the varieties of German attentions, particularly submarine sinkings, have been active; but the chief novelty to attract attention has been a very remarkable circular, unsigned, but obviously German, which has been circulated broadcast throughout the country, and is nothing more or less than a very simple appeal to Spain to take up arms against the Allies in order to possess herself of Gibraltar and Tangier. The circular is headed "A Matter of Honor and Interest," and it opens in the proper historical way by recalling some of the past glories of Spain and invoking the name of the Cid and of the famous Fernandez Gonzalez de Cordoba, who became celebrated in the wars against the Moors and whom their Roman Catholic majesties intrusted with an expedition to Naples.

It then goes on to say that the "great" Vasquez de Mella and the "great" Maura demand the return of Gibraltar to Spain, and in that claim Spain does not stand alone. It continues in this strain: "Spaniards! How long will you continue to be blind and fail to recognize where your real interests lie? Can you not realize that you have in your hands a unique opportunity to wipe out the blot that has stained the honor of Spain for generations past, the stain of Gibraltar?"

"Is there any reason why you should despair of recovering it? Indeed not. In Berlin there is to be found a powerful friend who unceasingly regards Spain with an infinite tenderness. Its hatred for our enemies (meaning England and France) is implacable. Its great overlord, the omnipotent William II, eagerly pursues his war aims, which are all for the benefit of humanity, and above all, according to those who have had the distinguished honor of approaching him, he aspires to return Gibraltar as soon as possible to its rightful owners. He awaits the proper moment to give back the Rock to his friends, the Spaniards, and the occasion should be furnished to him by the decisive victory of Germany in the near future. Spaniards! Can you remain indifferent to such altruism, to such nobility of heart?"

It might seem from this that the Spaniards had only to wait tranquilly for the happy effects of the infinite tenderness of the great Emperor for all their wrongs to be redressed, but the proclamation does not leave the proposal at this comfortable stage. It goes on to invite the Spaniards to march to the assault upon Gibraltar and to enter Tangier, at which time the tribes of Raisuli would penetrate into the French zone. Then, to stimulate the pride of the Spanish people, it adds: "The world is already murmuring that if the Spaniards do not profit by the present moment to recapture the Rock of Gibraltar, it is because they are without shame."

This peculiar manifesto, which apparently assumes that the Spaniards can forget the continual sinking of their ships as one of the marks of the infinite tenderness of the great overlord, is backed up by articles that have appeared in the Germanophile newspapers, particularly in the Correspondencia Militar and the notorious Gaceta del Norte, of Bilbao, which in its fervid pro-Germanism continually perpetrates the most egregious blunders.

The Correspondencia Militar, which is the pro-German organ of the military juntas, says quite plainly that if Spain has not taken possession of Gibraltar and Tangier by the time the war ends they will be united to the Central Empires, and then perhaps, sooner or later, they will be taken over by the Spaniards. The Correspondencia de Espana complains bitterly about the authorities allowing such tracts as this to be circulated in Spain and of their passiveness before the insolent audacity of the German agents and the Germanophiles, which is incompatible with Spanish neutrality.

Another turn the German propaganda has taken consists in the revival of the old pretense of German factories being started for the purpose of taking over Spanish products for which the country has otherwise no complete and satisfactory market at the present time. On previous occasions it has been given out that the Germans were about to establish in Spain the most wonderful factories for the making of marmalade and jam, but nothing has yet been seen of these establishments. The old story is once again set on foot with new and more copious details, the object this time being obviously to effect some sort of a counterblast to the recently concluded commercial agreements between Spain and the Allies.

This time it is stated that German capitalists have formed a company for the purpose of exploiting Spanish mines, the petroleum sources, to buy up the metals, and so forth. The story is simply a piece of bluff. Before the war Spain exported to France

some 300,000,000 pesetas worth of merchandise of all kinds, and nearly as much to England, and since then these figures have been much increased. It will be a long time before Germany can enter into any sort of competition with a trade of such magnitude as this.

Germany has certainly tried, even since the beginning of the war, to take possession of various rare metals such as platinum and wolfram, the former having been discovered in the south within the last two or three years in small quantities, and it has been proved that these metals have been got away from Spain by submarines. On the other hand, their attempt to get possession of Spanish quicksilver, copper and wool have failed, and nobody would ever believe that they are capable of absorbing even an appreciable portion of the agricultural products of the country.

The Spanish commercial community has not been well impressed by German commercial methods since the war began. Long ago the German commercial travelers went all over the country calling on their old customers and offering to do business with them and deliver goods on exceptional terms. In this way they sought to gain a double advantage,

first, by persuading gullible Spaniards that German factories were in full blast, as if nothing had happened, and that, moreover, contrary to all belief, Germany had still freedom of passage on the seas; and, secondly, by collecting all the outstanding accounts due to them, their system being to refuse a delivery of any goods until the previous delivery had been paid for. The Spaniards, marveling at the German enterprise and the wonderfully low prices quoted to them, paid up cheerfully and gave fresh orders, but they are still waiting the delivery of the goods.

Among the names mentioned in connection with the marvelous company that is being formed for the purpose of buying up the greater part of the Spanish products are Veinstein, a relative of the German naval attaché; von Krohn, who was recalled from Madrid some time ago at the request of the Spanish Government; Wimmer, the former Austrian Consul-General at Lisbon, who was associated with von Krohn in some of his exploits; and Buck, the consul at Valencia, who is well known as a German spy agent.

More revelations are promised in the near future concerning the dealings of the German Embassy with the Spanish anarchists, with the object of creating disturbances in the country and making matters unpleasant for particular individuals who are known to be favorable to the Allies. The reliability of the disclosures made already by the anarchist leader, Miguel Pascual, has been tolerably well established, and he now says that he is about to publish the names of all the anarchists who were in the pay of the German Embassy in connection with the recent strike movements.

Some time ago it was made clear that one of the objects of this association of the German Embassy with the anarchists was to inconvenience to the fullest possible extent the Count de Romanones at the time that the latter was Premier and when he showed tendencies toward a strong Entente policy. Pascual has already hinted that the Germans tried to attach him to a desperate enterprise in this connection, and the full story is now coming out. It is to the effect that in March of last year von Stohrer, the First Secretary to the Embassy, and Grimm, another of the Embassy officials, sent for Pascual and intimated to him that the measures so far taken had not had the desired effect of bringing about the overthrow of the man who was so obnoxious to them, and they very plainly hinted to him that they wished something more of a highly special character to be done, which beyond all doubt would render the Count de Romanones forever ineffective as an enemy of the Rock of Gibraltar, it is because they are without shame."

Grimm asked Pascual if among his anarchist friends there was none who was capable of emulating the example set by Pardina, the latter being the anarchist who had assassinated Canalejas. Pascual did not like this business, being an anarchist with a certain amount of idealism which stopped short of crime for remuneration. Therefore he pretended not to understand, and the Embassy officials did not pursue the point any further for the time being.

But some time later they notified him of the arrival in Madrid of an anarchist of an extreme character who had come for a special purpose not unconnected with the Prime Minister, and Pascual was asked to get into touch with him and render him all possible assistance. The anarchist duly called upon Pascual at his house and explained his projects, whereupon Pascual refused to have anything to do with him and turned him out.

After this incident von Stohrer sent for him and asked him what he meant by such behavior. Pascual retorted by inquiring what the Embassy proposed to do with their latest anarchist acquisition, and Grimm answered in a hot temper that that had nothing to do with him and that he would serve his interests best by not meddling with matters that did not concern him.

There is evidence that the Embassy is feeling itself very much inconvenienced by these repeated disclosures such attempts at refutation as have already been made having plainly missed their mark.

KENTUCKY ELECTION PROSPECTS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—In Kentucky this fall there will be elected one United States Senator and 11 congressmen. There is no gubernatorial election this year. Senator Ollie M. James, who will be a candidate for reelection, will be reelected. He will be opposed in the primary by Preston Kimball of Lexington. There are nine Democratic congressmen and two Republicans and no change in political complexion of the congressmen is expected.

PROPERTY VERSUS PEOPLE'S RIGHTS

Delegate Hobbs of Massachusetts Constitutional Convention Says Former Must Yield of Necessity to the Common Interest

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—"There has long been a disposition in constitutional thought in the United States to look upon property rights as rights which are above the Constitution, as rights which are natural in their nature, which have a certain sanctity about them, which the state has no right, in fact, to deal with," said Delegate Clarence W. Hobbs, Jr., of Worcester at a recent session of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, in support of proposed article of amendment declaring the conservation, development and use of natural resources of the Commonwealth are public uses.

"The more modern conception of property rights, I think, is that they are rights which are recognized by the

state as an essential of community existence. That is, we recognize rights of life, liberty and property, because without them we cannot very well have a state.

"It is not possible, as humanity is constituted, for us to put our property into a common fund and expect a satisfactory result to emerge therefrom. We deduct certain portions of our property in the form of taxes, put them into a common treasury and devote them to a common purpose. But in the main we cannot deal with our property that way, for the reason that what is everybody's property is nobody's property, and that the same incentive which leads a man to work to improve his own property for his own profit is absent when it comes to working with the community property for the common good.

"The right of property, however, is not one that there is anything sacred about. It must yield of necessity to the common interest; and personally when property rights stand in the way of the common interest, so far as I am concerned it is so much the worse for the property rights—and I have never in my legislative career, at least, gained any rank as a radical at that.

"The difficulty with all of the water conservation legislation that we have dealt with is this: That it may give the Legislature power to dispossess the owners of property rights that now have them, and damage such rights as they have.

"Take the case of the man who is using his property in a wasteful manner and letting the water that he might otherwise use for power go to waste. There is an economic loss to the community which is highly desirable. It is a proper part of the state's functions to see that the land does produce; and a right of property to let it lie idle is not a right that the state is bound to respect.

"If that is revolutionary let anybody that wants to make the most of it. I do not think it is. I think it is a fair statement of the right of the community to protect itself, a right that is superior to all personal or property rights."

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE FAVORED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The St. Louis City Democratic Central Committee has passed resolutions endorsing the passage of the federal suffrage amendment, and its ratification by the Missouri Legislature in 1919. The action was telegraphed to Missouri's senators.

GERMAN-OWNED PLANT TO BE SOLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, announces here the first sale of a large German-owned plant in this country. The concern is the Orenstein-Arthur-Koppel Company at Koppel, Pa. Mr. Mitchell declares the firm a corporation of Prussia. The sale will be held Aug. 15.

The Orenstein-Arthur-Koppel Company manufactures mine cars and light railway equipment. Its plant is large and up to date.

It is registered under the laws of Pennsylvania under the name given, but, as a matter of fact, its true name is Orenstein & Koppel-Arthur Koppel Aktiengesellschaft, and it is simply a branch of a great Prussian establishment having connections in many foreign countries. Sales of the alien property custodian up to the present time have consisted of quantities of cotton and other personal property. The property must be bought by American citizens.



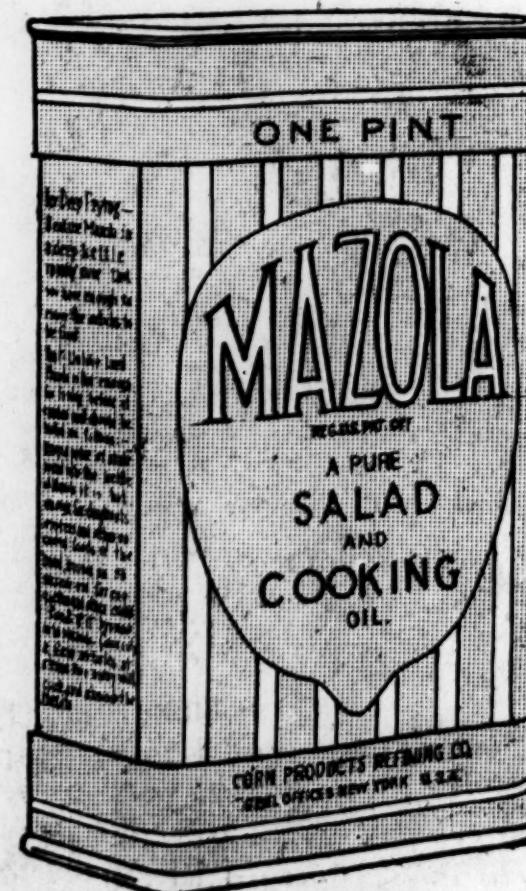
The Cooking Schools
nowadays are recommending

MAZOLA

IT'S fortunate for America at this time that in schools and at home everywhere girls and housewives are using Mazola—the sweet, wholesome oil from Indian Corn.

Many people believe Mazola is an improvement on lard, butter or animal fats in frying and for cooking purposes. It is a pure, rich food-oil—with a taste and flavor all its own.

Mazola is used so much hotter than any other fat that it never soaks into the food you're cooking. Just crisps and browns the outside.



On salads and for mayonnaise dressing, Mazola is perfectly delicious—as good, many believe, as the finest Italian olive oils, and better than ordinary oils. And it saves animal fats.

FRENCH TOAST

Beat one egg until light, stir in one-half teaspoon salt and one cup of milk. Have ready about six slices of stale white bread cut one-half inch thick. Dip them in the egg batter; turning until well moistened with the milk. Let them drain and dip again if any batter is left, for they will soak up quite a little without breaking.

Put into a shallow frying pan enough Mazola to cover the bottom, and when hot stir in one-fourth teaspoon of salt, lay the bread slices in and cook carefully until well browned; then turn them over and when the other side is browned remove to a hot dish and serve at once. Serve as plain egg toast, or spread the slices with orange marmalade, jelly, or any hot stewed fruit, or sauted bananas.

Mazola is always uniform. Its preparation is scientific and exact.

For sale in pints, quarts and gallons. (The large sizes are the most economical to buy.) Get a can from your grocer today.

There is a valuable Cook Book for Mazola users. It shows you how to fry, saute, make dressings and sauces more delicious, make light, flaky pastry. Should be in every home. Send for it or ask your grocer. FREE.

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The Delicious Salad and Cooking Oil
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PEOPLE OF MANY NATIONS JOIN IN JULY 4 OBSERVANCES

HOW BRITAIN CELEBRATED THE FOURTH OF JULY

(Continued from page one)

ders he had experienced emotions words could not describe. "The finest and worthiest moment in Britain's history," he said, "was that August night when we declared war on Germany. We entered the war without counting the cost and without seeking any reward of any kind. The past few years have been more terrible than our most somber expectations would have led us to imagine, but the reward which was coming was beyond the fondest dreams and hopes we could have cherished. Territory, indemnities, commercial advantages, what are they? Such matters are utterly subordinate to the moral issues and consequences of this war. Deep in the hearts of the people of this island lies the desire truly to reconcile themselves before all men and before all history to their kindred across the Atlantic Ocean, to blot out reproaches and redeem the blunders of a bygone age, to dwell, once more, in spirit with our kith and kin, to stand once more in battle at their side, to create once more a true union of hearts, to begin once more to write history in common."

"One prophetic voice," he added, "has predicted with accents of certitude the arrival of a day of struggle which would find England and the United States in battle side by side. For most of us, it had seemed, this desire of union and reconciliation in sentiment and heart would not be achieved within our lifetime. But it has come to pass already, and every day it is being emphasized and made more real and lasting."

Some Notable Speeches

Viscount Bryce and Winston Churchill on Anglo-Saxon Unity
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—"It is not merely blood relationship that has brought this happy consummation," Viscount Bryce said, presiding at the Anglo-Saxon fellowship meeting at Central Hall, Westminster, yesterday. "It is the sense of other and stronger bonds that bind us together. Our greatest poets are the common glory of our race. Chaucer, Shakespeare, Milton, Common to both peoples is the love of freedom and faith in freedom, which, so long ago, in English hearts came to full flower in days of Milton and Hampden and established civil and religious liberties on foundations never thereafter to be shaken."

"With a love of freedom and as its proper accompaniment Britain and America have both revered moral law, have held to good faith between nations, have recognized their duties to the world. Deep down in the heart of each nation, almost too deep for expression, there has been a sense that the other possessed those essential virtues by which nations live and each had a secret pride in seeing that the other retained what both felt to be the finest characteristics of ancient stock."

"When America saw every rule of right overridden, every sentiment of humanity cast to the winds, America strode forth in her strength. Duty called on her to help to save the world, and she answered the call of duty. A new star blazed forth in the sky like that which startled our astronomers three weeks ago, it is a star whose luster will know no fading."

Concluding his brilliant and scholarly speech, Viscount Bryce declared that this common zeal of Americans and British to serve the cause of right would be the surest pledge of affection and cooperation in the future stretching as far as human thought could reach.

However long the struggle might be, Mr. Churchill said, we sought no nobler reward than that supreme reconciliation of the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. That was the reward of Britain, that was the lion's share. A million American soldiers were in Europe. They had arrived safely and in the nick of time. That was an event which, in the light of all that must follow from it, seemed to transcend the limits of ordinary mundane things, and filled him with a sense of the deepest awe. Amid the carnage and confusion of the immense battlefield, amid all the grief and destruction which this war was causing and had still to cause, there came over the most secularly minded a feeling of hope that the world was being guided through all this chaos to something far better than we had ever yet enjoyed.

One felt in the presence of a great design of which we saw only a small portion, but which was developing swiftly and of which we were the honored and necessary instruments in our own generations. No event since the beginning of the Christian era had been more likely to strengthen and restore faith in the moral governance of the universe than the transfer from the other end of the world of these mighty armies of deliverance. One had a feeling that it was not all a blind struggle. The essential purpose of this war did not admit of compromise. But this war had become an open conflict between Christian civilization and scientific barbarism.

The line was clearly drawn between nations where the peoples owned the governments, and the nations where the governments owned the people. The struggle was between systems which faithfully endeavored to quell and quench brutal, treacherous, predatory promptings of human nature and



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph

Major-General Biddle

Representative of United States Army at Anglo-American Fellowship Meeting

a system which had deliberately fostered organized armed and exploited promptings to base aggrandizement.

No race, no country, no individual has a monopoly of good or of evil, but, face to face with facts of this war, who could doubt that the struggle in which we were engaged was in reality literally and instantly the struggle between forces of good and of evil. It was a struggle between right and wrong and as such it was not capable of any solution which was not absolute. Germany must know she was beaten. Germany must feel she was beaten. Her defeat must be expressed in terms and facts which would for all time deter others from emulating her crimes and would effectually safeguard us against their repetition. "But the German people have at any rate this assurance," Mr. Churchill continued, "that we claim for ourselves no natural or fundamental right that we shall not be obliged, and even be willing, in all circumstances to secure for them. We cannot treat them as they have treated Alsace-Lorraine or Belgium or Russia or as they would treat us all if they had power. We cannot do it, for we are bound to principles for which we are fighting which alone will enable us to use with wisdom and with justice the victory we shall gain."

"Whatever the extent of our victory, those principles will protect the German people. The Declaration of Independence and all it implies must cover them. When all those weapons in which German militarists have put their trust have been broken in their hands, when all the preparations on which they have lavished the energies and the schemes of 50 years have failed them, the German people will find themselves protected by those simple elemental principles of right. So in this celebration this day let the true comradeship of Britain and America be proclaimed, let us declare our determination to stand together, until the work is done, in all periods, in all difficulties at all costs, whenever the war may lead right to the very end. No compromise on the main purpose, no peace till victory, no pact with unrepentant wrong, that was the declaration of the July 4, 1918. And to quote words on every American lip today, 'And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives our fortunes and our sacred honor.'

Messages Exchanged

Statesmen and Generals of Allied Countries Observe Fourth

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, sent the following message to President Wilson on July 4:

"I have just heard that 100 ships have been launched in the United States. Heartfelt congratulations on this magnificent performance."

Marshal Joffre's Views

PARIS, France (Thursday) — Marshal Joffre, in a special message written for the Echo de Paris on the occasion of the Fourth of July, says in part:

"The entry of America into the war brought the Allies moral strength of the deepest meaning, but the great sister republic did not want to content herself with sentimental manifestations. With all her material power, she has ranged herself beside us."

"Thanks to American assistance, we shall surmount all the perils of the hour, and come out gloriously from the trials of so long a war."

General Henri Pétain, commander-in-chief of the French armies in France, and defender of Verdun, has written a letter to James H. Perkins, American Red Cross commissioner of Europe, expressing his sentiments on the occasion of American Independence Day. He writes in part:

"By coming to the aid of those our brave soldiers left behind four years ago, you are banishing many cares which I have often noticed. All the French generals have expressed to me the gratitude of their men and have asked me to transmit to you their warm thanks. American assistance daily manifests itself as more powerful and more varied. It brings to us the certainty of final success."

"All are grateful and have learned, thanks to the Red Cross, to love the American people, whose bounty is without limit. Thousands of soldiers who have aged parents, numerous children and sick or homeless wives you have helped, know, too, that alongside the glorious American fighters there stands a great people always

seeking to ameliorate the misfortunes of its friends."

General Pershing today sent the following message to David Lloyd George, the British Premier:

"The American Army in France feels special satisfaction in knowing that yours is beside it for the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. I have learned with equal pleasure that the people of England are uniting with our soldiers and sailors to celebrate the Fourth with unusual brilliancy—uniting for a manifestation of sympathy and international concord which will remain a memorable date in the history of our two nations."

In a message to Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, commander-in-chief of the British armies in France, General Pershing said:

"Independence day greetings from the British armies in France extended by its distinguished commander-in-chief are most deeply appreciated by all ranks of the American forces. The firm unity of purpose that on the Fourth of July this year so strongly binds the great allied nations together, stands as a new declaration and a new guarantee that the sacred principles of liberty shall not perish but shall be extended to all peoples."

"With the most earnest good wishes from myself and entire command to you and our brave British brothers in arms."

The message of General Pershing was in reply to a telegram sent by Sir Douglas Haig, in which the British Commander-in-Chief said:

"In behalf of myself and the whole army in France and Flanders I beg you to accept for yourself and the troops of your command my warmest greetings on American Independence Day. Fourth of July this year soldiers of America, France and Great Britain will spend side by side for the first time in history in defense of the great principles of liberty, which is the proudest inheritance and the most cherished possession of their several nations. That liberty which the British, Americans and French won for themselves they will not fail to hold not only for themselves but for the world."

Italy's Celebration

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Friday) — Independence Day was duly celebrated in Rome, the city being decorated and public manifestations organized. The organizing committee's manifesto invited the population to meet at the memorial to Victor Emmanuel, to affirm Italian gratitude to America and President Wilson, and Italian solidarity.

Although only a single reference was made to Russia, the enumeration of "the people of stricken Russia still among the rest, though they are for the moment unorganized and helpless," is counted upon to be a potent factor in the influences working for rehabilitation in that country.

The Mount Vernon address, it is pointed out by some officials, while not so specific as some of President Wilson's previous addresses, constitutes in many ways the most forceful and clear-cut statement of alien war aims which he has given.

Celebration in Washington

Steps of Capitol Form Stage for Tabouleau of Triumph of Democracy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the presence of a multitude that filled all the space in front of the Capitol, as far as the Congressional Library and the adjacent streets, the Independence Day celebration of the national capital was brought to a close in a spectacle such as has never been witnessed here before. The main steps of the historic structure formed the stage for a tableau representing the triumph of democracy. It was a visual picture of the President's address delivered at Mount Vernon earlier in the day.

Preceding the presentation of the tableau, representatives of all nations arrayed in war against Germany presented tableaux illustrating their national characteristics at various points between the Treasury and the National Museum. These events took place while the President and his guests were returning from Mount Vernon. Early in the evening, the participants formed into line and the pageant moved up Pennsylvania Avenue, passing in review before the President.

When darkness came on, the front of the Capitol and the dome were brilliantly illuminated. A torchlight procession of garrison troops was held last night. A reproduction of Bartholdi's statue of Liberty enlightening the world was set up in one of the large squares. The Governor-General reviewed the troops to-day and paid a formal visit to the American Consul-general.

Algiers Joins

ALGIERS, Morocco (Thursday) — The national holiday of the United States was celebrated throughout Algeria with unusual brilliancy. A torchlight procession of garrison troops was held last night. A reproduction of Bartholdi's statue of Liberty enlightening the world was set up in one of the large squares. The Governor-General reviewed the troops to-day and paid a formal visit to the American Consul-general.

"It will always be a very great pride to me to call myself a citizen of Florence, that ancient city, the ornament of the crown of Tuscany, whose distinguished history all the world knows and whose achievements of literature and art have enriched mankind."

Florence conferred the freedom of the city on President Wilson today. The ceremony was witnessed by the entire population of Florence. The Mayor read from a parchment granting citizenship to the American President. Peter Jay, counselor of the American Embassy at Rome, expressed thanks of the United States. He read a telegram from President Wilson. There were loud cheers when Mr. Jay reached the words:

"It will always be a very great pride to me to call myself a citizen of Florence, that ancient city, the ornament of the crown of Tuscany, whose distinguished history all the world knows and whose achievements of literature and art have enriched mankind."

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WILSON ADDRESS EFFECTS FORESEEN

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SHIP LAUNCHINGS NOW TOTAL 87

Full Reports of Vessels That Went Overboard on July 4 Expected to Bring Number Up to 100 or Even Better.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—This country's Fourth of July ship launchings aggregated 87 and eight others took their initial dip on the 2d and 3d of July, making a grand total for the week of 95, according to reports received here today by the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Of these, 53 are wood and the balance of steel construction. The total deadweight tonnage is 474,464, the wooden vessels' share 187,000 and that of the steel 287,464.

At the office of the Fleet Corporation it was stated that word was expected at any time of the launching of another steel ship, and possibly some more wooden vessels, which is likely to bring the aggregate to 100 or even beyond that mark.

The sticking of two ships on the ways and postponement of 11 launchings on the Columbia River because of a freshet held back the number that shipping officials expected to officially announce yesterday.

Names of the wooden vessels announced today as having left the ways are not given. There were seven of them. The remaining three were of steel. They were the Western Star, a transport of 8800 tons, launched at the yards of J. F. Duthie & Co., Seattle. Mrs. F. O. Flisk was the sponsor. From the same yard the Western Cross, a cargo carrier of 6800 tons also went overboard. Miss Florence Fraser christening the ship. The West Gaeta, another cargo carrier of 8800 tons, was launched in the yards of the Los Angeles Shipbuilding Company, San Pedro, Cal.

Pacific Coast Launching

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—The Fourth has been commemorated by San Francisco and its sister cities, Oakland and Alameda, with what Charles M. Schwab, the director-general of the Emergency Ship Corporation, described as, "the greatest launching any port ever saw."

From five great plants 17 new ships, namely, nine cargo vessels averaging just 10,000 tons each, and eight 35-knot destroyers to guard them, formed the contribution to the total of launchings of the day. New keels were laid for 19 ships of still larger average displacement.

The largest of the day's freighters, Defiance, is of 12,000 tons and was built by the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Limited, at its Alameda plant. She is called by Mr. Schwab, "the wonder ship of the world, breaking every previous record," having been launched in 38 calendar days, with engines and boiler in her.

The day's noteworthy output of ships has been made possible by the rapid increase in old plants and the building of new ones. This development may be illustrated by the case of the Moore Shipbuilding Company of Oakland, Calif., which three years ago employed 600 men and which now employs 8600. In the same period, the Bethlehem corporation has doubled the size of its old Union Iron Works in San Francisco, has built the still larger plant in Alameda and has increased its payroll to 15,000 employees. The former company has promised to more than double its plant before next July Fourth, and the latter plans to spend \$20,000,000 in immediate enlargement of its Alameda works.

The same story is being told all up and down the Pacific coast. In shipbuilding development, Puget Sound is running a close second to San Francisco Bay. Los Angeles, though starting late, is now building some enormous plants. Gray's Harbor, the Columbia Willamette River plants and Eureka are at last producing wooden ships in numbers that count. From all these centers Mr. Schwab has received the promise, "We will launch two ships next July Fourth for every one we sent down the ways today."

In his address before the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation yesterday, Mr. Schwab reviewed the accomplishments of the United States shipyards, carrying at the same time a message of praise and commendation to the workers in them and briefly forecasting the expectations of the future. Mr. Schwab said in part:

"While the returns from the shipyards are not yet in, I venture to predict that the number of ships launched today is the greatest record of launchings for a single day in the history of the world. When the truth percolates to the German people they will know that their leaders have deceived them; that Americans are going to win this war if it takes the last man, the last ounce of strength, the last resource and the last dollar that this country possesses."

"It was out here in the West that speed records were first made in the shipyards. Before the war began it took from six months to a year to build the largest types of steel ships, but the Pacific coast cut down this time to 90 days and then to 55 days."

"German submarines appeared recently off the Atlantic Coast, trying to crowd us off the ocean highways. Germany's purpose in sending submarines to American waters was to cow this great nation into inaction and to paralyze our preparations."

"Now what did this German raid on American shipping really amount to? These scavengers of the sea began their activities on May 25 and we continued to hear from them up to June 15. In that time they had sunk 10 American vessels of 26,000 deadweight tons. These were mostly small ships, unarmed and of no great consequence in the winning of the war. In the same period of time, from May 25 to June 15, American shipyards completed

and delivered to the United States Shipping Board 30 vessels, ranging in tonnage from 3500 to 10,500 deadweight, and aggregating 167,000 deadweight tons. Place 30 ships of 167,000 tons against 10 ships of 26,000 tons and you can see how much this terrible submarine raid amounted to."

"Our shipbuilding program is coming along. We are now just getting into our stride. I think that we can point with some pride to May of this year, when we not merely launched but completed 263,000 tons of shipping—more than was turned out in the entire year of 1915."

"You have heard something about the big Hog Island shipbuilding plant outside of Philadelphia. That plant has 50 ways. It is a world's fair in itself and nothing like it has ever been dreamed of in the shipbuilding industry. It has acres and acres of shops, miles upon miles of railroad lines. It is the working place of 35,000 toilers. Hog Island presented a problem that could only be solved by Herculean effort, and this required courage. It was an undertaking that no nation in the world except America would have ventured upon, but we are going to put it through."

"The shipbuilders on the Great Lakes will produce between 400,000 and 500,000 tons this year, and they are preparing to double their output next year. A fine spirit of cooperation is in evidence in the yards along the Lakes and I have every reason to believe that they will carry a full share of the burden."

Nineteen Ships Launched

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—The State of Washington's Fourth of July contribution to the American merchant marine was 19 steamships, with a total of 91,150 deadweight tons. This covers 16 shipyards located in Seattle, Tacoma, Bellingham, Aberdeen and Willapa. Of the total, 14 were wooden vessels and five were of steel, the latter having a total of 41,400 deadweight tons.

The day was given over to a general holiday and merrymaking in all the shipyards. In Seattle the Skinner & Eddy Co., J. F. Duthie & Co., and the Meacham Babcock Co., each held double launchings in the presence of vast throngs and attended with music, oratory and refreshments. Noise and explosives were taboo, but as each vessel glided into the water, from a raft moored in the stream thousands of multicolored balloons were released at the same moment and shot skyward while the bands played the "Star-Spangled Banner." At all the ports named the ship launchings were a feature of the day, and as far as practicable were attended by state or city officials and followed by patriotic meetings. The absence of firecrackers and other noise-making devices was most noticeable, but enthusiasm was unbound and the celebration was a memorable one.

At Head of the Lakes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DULUTH, Minn.—The Fourth of July celebration at the head of the Lakes was ushered in by the launching, at 12:01 o'clock in the morning, of the steamer Lake Auclair, from the yard of the Superior Shipbuilding Company. This was followed by the launching of another ocean-going freighter at the McDougal-Duluth Company's shipbuilding plant at Duluth, and one at the Globe Shipbuilding Company's yard at Superior. Several other freighters are under construction at the Duluth and Superior yards for the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

PRESIDENT WILSON URGES WIRE CONTROL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson today gave notice to Congress that he wished the Aswell resolution, giving him control of the telegraph and telephone systems passed before a recess is taken.

The message was given to Chairman Pou of the Rules Committee in a telephone conversation.

Chairman Pou's committee sat immediately and reported out a special rule to make the resolution in order late today.

VIRGIN ISLANDS VOTE TO GO DRY

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands—The Virgin Islands, the new possessions of the United States in the West Indies, have voted to go dry. The local legislatures have adopted the government's proposals for prohibition, which will take effect on July 19 next year. The law will be subject to revision after the war.

TZECHE-SLOVAK VICTORY

LONDON, England (Friday)—Tzecze-Slovak forces have inflicted a severe defeat upon the Bolshevik troops, according to a telegram received here today from Irkutsk, Siberia. The Bolsheviks are said to have been completely defeated west of Irkutsk and to have been driven out of the region to the east of Lake Baikal.

FOOD ORDER VIOLATIONS

BOSTON, Mass.—The Suffolk board of food administrators held a session at the State House today, to consider cases of violation of the food orders of the administration, especially in connection with flour. The meeting was not open to the public, as it seems to be the policy of the board to straighten out the cases with as little publicity, as possible.

NEGRO WAITERS ARRESTED

AYER, Mass.—Seven Negro waiters from a hotel at Lenox were brought to Camp Devens today under the "work or fight" regulations. They are natives of Bermuda and on reaching camp demanded that they be permitted to see the British consul. All, however, were placed in the depot brigade with draft evaders.

FORE RIVER YARDS LAUNCH A VESSEL

Destroyer Maury Is Sent Into the Water While the Keel of Another Destroyer Is Laid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass.—The Fore River shipyards contributed the destroyer Maury to the fleet of 94 ships, which took to the water at the various shipyards in the United States on Independence Day. The Maury, which was christened in honor of Matthew Fontaine Maury, whose writings inspired the founding of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, was launched before a crowd of 5000 people, as the band played the national anthem. Miss Anna Hamlin, daughter of Charles S. Hamlin of the Federal Reserve Board, performed the christening ceremony.

The new destroyer was scarcely in the water when the keel of another destroyer was laid. The Maury, which was laid Thursday, is the very latest type of destroyer and a sister ship of the Luce, launched last Sunday at the Fore River yards, and similar to several other ships that have been quietly launched recently at the same yards.

Wooden Ship Balsto Launched

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NOANK, Conn.—The great wooden ship Balsto was launched here yesterday with fitting ceremony at the Noank plant of the Groton Iron Works, before hundreds of people. Miss Heyworth, head of the division of Wooden Ship Construction was sponsor for the vessel.

Keels Laid on Fourth of July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Me.—The shipyards here did not wait until July 4 to launch wooden steamships which they have built for the Emergency Fleet Corporation. One ship was launched Saturday, June 29, and another on June 25. By waiting until July 4 the laying of two more keels in the intervening time would have been interfered with. Several records in shipbuilding have been made at the Portland yards.

Launchings Near New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Five cargo ships and one mine sweeper for the United States Navy, all made of steel, were launched yesterday in the neighborhood of New York. Three of the cargo ships were of 5500 tons each and went overboard at the Submarine Boat Corporation Shipyards on Newark Bay, one of them was of 7500 tons and was launched at the plant of the Standard Shipbuilding Company, Shooters Island. The other was a 10,000 ton steel freighter and slipped from its ways at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company, Elizabeth, N.J.

The mine sweeper, "Swallow," was launched at Twenty-Third Street, Brooklyn.

Launching Is Postponed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass.—A four-masted schooner, the Hesper, at the Crownship Shipyards in South Somersett, stuck on the ways Thursday and the launching was postponed. The Hesper is of 1500 tons burden and was launched for government service at a cost of \$150,000.

Three Large Ships Launched

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWINGTON, N.H.—Three 3500-ton ships were launched here on Independence Day before 10,000 people. This is the first launching that has taken place on the Piscataqua River for nearly 40 years. Governor Henry W. Keyes of New Hampshire and other state officials attended the ceremony.

Steel Vessel Takes to Water

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATH, Me.—Launching of the big steel cargo carrier Sagadahock, built for the Emerson Fleet Corporation, took place here yesterday before thousands of people who had gathered to see the big ship go down the ways. The ship is 9500 tons and the cargo has 560,000 cubic feet of freight and storage space.

UNITY OF LOYALTY SHOWN IN BOSTON

Representatives of Many Nationalities Take Part in Exercises on Boston Common

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Unity of loyalty to the United States and unity of determination to give their all in the sustenance of Liberty's world-wide cause, was expressed by practically every nationality in the city of Boston in the celebration of Independence Day. Between twenty and thirty races headed by the Stars and Stripes on the right and their own emblem on the left, had a place in the interracial parade in the evening. And these many individual patriotism continued to give evidence of the strength of the one great American patriotism now to them overpowering all, by taking active and characteristic parts in the exercises, that concluded the new but oldest kind of Fourth, at the Frog Pond on the Common.

Mayor Andrew J. Peters opened the meeting and led by Chairman Solomon Lewenberg of the Americanization committee everybody present pledged allegiance to the flag and country. Walter A. Whalen, pupil of the Boston English High School, wearing the costume of revolutionary days, read the declaration. "The Oath of a Freeman," was then administered by Mayor Peters and the audience pledged itself anew. Among those on the platform were Brig.-Gen. John W. Ruckman and Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood. Boy scouts acted as ushers.

ALIEN TINGE IN RANKS OF I. W. W.

Eight of First 14 Defendants Called as Witnesses in Chicago Trial Are Foreign Born, and Six Are Not Citizens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Aliens are beginning to show up fast among the I. W. W. ringleaders on trial here for conspiracy against the government. Out of the 14 defendants the defense has placed in the stand since the I. W. W. began to present their side of the case a short time ago, six have testified they are without United States citizenship. Names and faces of numerous immigrants, including editors of various foreign-language papers, indicate a good many more aliens will be turned up. If these are anything but I. W. W. trial, it might figure as of particular significance whether a defendant was a citizen of the country or not. But it does happen that the I. W. W. disapprove of American democracy and want to substitute "industrial democracy." Their doctrine would reach down to the roots of the structure of American society and remake it according to an entirely different pattern. They preach revolution, the nature of which was not comprehended until Trotsky and Lenin began their practical exposition of it in Russia.

Certain of these willing hands never had an inkling, it is probable, of what those American institutions were that they devoted themselves to overturning. Take, for instance, James Phillips, the big Russian who was brought on Wednesday by the defense. What his Russian name was a representative of this bureau did not catch. He had it changed to Phillips, because it sounded somewhat like that. Phillips came here when he was 19, in 1907, and joined the I. W. W. five years later, when he was 24.

"Why did you join the I. W. W.?" asked his counsel. "I heard a speaker in Seattle talking about camp conditions. I had just come from a camp.

I thought my place was right here," was the answer. So Phillips rushed into the arms of the I. W. W. always holding out an alluring invitation to the ignorant immigrant and reinforcing it with an extensive foreign-language press, and became a faithful crusader against Americanism. America's entrance into the war found him around the ports of Norfolk, Boston and New York, organizing the marine firemen. A great many of these, according to his testimony, were themselves of foreign extraction. This was at a time when the future of the world hung on America's ocean transportation, and all three defendants that the defense called to the stand the day before the holiday recess were aliens, and it was this that attracted attention to the subject.

The government, on this bureau's inquiry, said it had been expecting aliens to show up, but they were coming out faster than looked for. Phillips, the Russian, was preceded by Morris Levine, a Russian Jew from Seattle. Before Levine came John Avilla, a Portuguese. Avilla said he had obtained his first papers four years ago, and by that reckoning he has hardly had time to complete his citizenship. Levine has the cast of features made familiar by Trotsky.

BAY STATE FREIGHT RATE RAISE SOUGHT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Bay State Street Railway Company today asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to increase existing freight rates 25 per cent.

The feature of the trial was the com-

ALIEN WOMAN MAY ACCUSE O'LEARYS

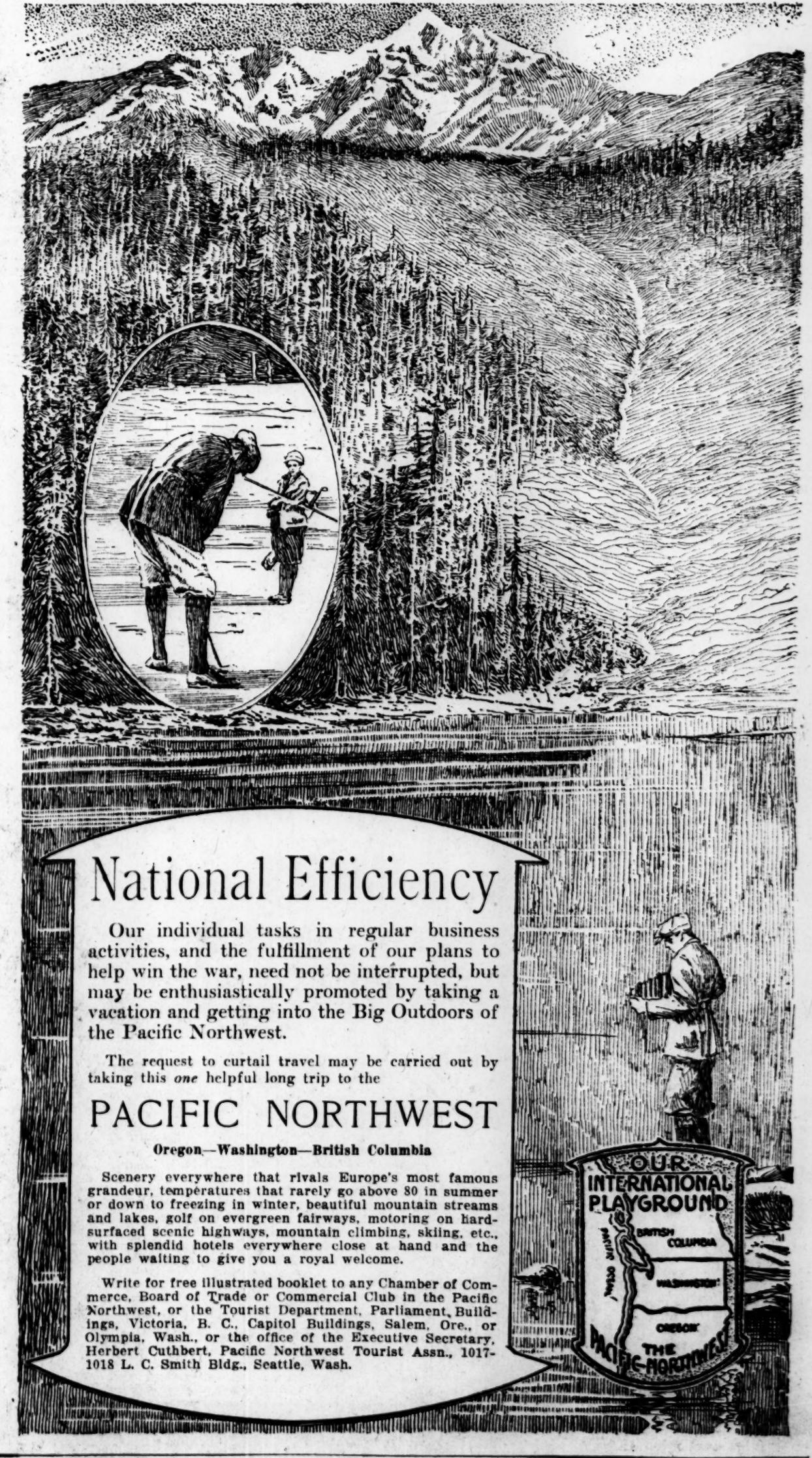
Madame de Victoria, Under Indictment on Espionage Charge, Is Expected to Be a Witness for United States Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The appearance in court of Madame de Victoria, an alien-enemy indicted on charges of espionage, was a feature of Wednesday's session of the trial of John J. O'Leary, charged with conspiracy to aid his brother, Jeremiah O'Leary, in an attempt to escape justice. She was identified by James R. Spears, an attorney in Jeremiah O'Leary's law office, as a woman who had called there on several occasions. It is expected that she will be a witness for the government.

Louis F. Goldman, a clerk in Jeremiah O'Leary's office, was recalled to the stand and cross questioned concerning checks, powers of attorney, etc., which Jeremiah O'Leary turned over to the defendant on May 4. Goldman testified that the transfer was made because Jeremiah did not feel able to attend to his business. Another witness called was William C. Grover, a public stenographer, who repeated the testimony given at the first trial to the effect that he had taken some dictation from Jeremiah at his home on May 6, and, after being ordered to report daily, was told later his services were no longer required.

The feature of the trial was the com-



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CHARING CROSS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England — The Charing Cross railway terminus and hotel are so obtrusive as almost completely to blot out even the possibility of Charing Cross having at any time in its history been other than what modern requirements have made it. The past has sunk away, overawed by so profugiously inhuman a development as a modern railway station. Down the hill, nearer the river, are a few old houses, tucked away out of sight, decrepit witnesses of a time which is no more. And even they are upstarts, for York Buildings stand where once was a palace of the Archbishops of York—in the days when the Tudors reigned in the land.

The past has, indeed, a very poor time of it at Charing Cross. Even Queen Eleanor's Cross, beautiful as it is, is hardly suffered to be seen, standing within the station yard, hidden from view from the Strand side, and quite as often as not, surrounded on the other either by taxicabs waiting for fares, or other impedimenta. The statue of Charles I, the work of Le Sueur, forms an island in the midst of a sea of traffic running in every direction; and rash, indeed, is the individual who forgets motor buses in his interest in art. Le Sueur's equestrian statue, the finest in London, is really all that remains of the Charing Cross of the Stuarts, for the cross is a modern piece of sculpture, though executed according to old models, which took the place of the old cross built of Caen stone and Corfe marble by William de Crundale and his associates of the guild school, which flourished at Westminster in the Thirteenth Century.

But at Charing Cross, as elsewhere in this old city, over the beauty of which William Fitzstephen, the monk of Canterbury, waxed eloquent names, which happily have not all disappeared, provide the clue to the past. Charing Cross, two quite distinct words, with Charing (in so far as Cross refers to Queen Eleanor's monument) the older of the two, dating from the days when London and Westminster were two separate and often rival cities, with Charing a half way hamlet between them, and so named because of the great bend which the Thames makes at this point—char originally meaning "turn." In Plantagenet days, Charing seems to have consisted of but two or three small houses, which stood, judging from ancient drawings, on the site of the present Cockspur Street. Besides the lay buildings, there was a hermitage, where the present Charing Cross post office now stands, and a priory, that of Roncevalles, established by the Earl of Pembroke, whose bronze effigies in the Templars' church by old Temple Bar. The rest was meadows, where sheep browsed, and marsh land.

Owing to its position on the road between London and Westminster, Charing must have witnessed countless events of the country's history, and seen many a procession wending its way to the great Abbey, besides that of the good Queen Eleanor. Thus the centuries have invested Charing Cross with a dignity all its own, which the unfortunate presence of a railway station and hotel should not be suffered to efface. Formerly a little village between two rising towns, it has become the hub of the great city, which is itself the hub of a vast commonwealth.

In Henry VIII's reign the swampy meadows which are now St. James' Park were drained and walled in; the alien priory of Roncevalles was handed, at the Dissolution, to Sir Thomas Cawarden, a former and very successful master of the revels; and the old palace of Westminster gave place to White Hall as the "King's house." In Mary's reign, Charing witnessed Wyatt's rebellion; and in Elizabeth's it became a fashionable suburb where Sir Nicholas Bacon, father of the great Francis, had a house, and from whence Sir Thomas Bromley, Lord Chancellor, dates a letter in 1582. The proportions which the village assumed under Elizabeth gradually lessened the gap of open country between London and Westminster, and the union between the two began gradually to take place and was consummated in an unforeseen way by the Act of Union between England and Scotland; for, as James Howell quaintly says in his "Londonopolis," written in 1657: "The Scots multiplying here mightily, neasted themselves about the Court, so that the Strand, from mud walls and thatched houses, came to that perfection of buildings, as now we see."

In the Eighteenth Century, when the coffee house played so important a part in the social life of the town, Charing Cross appears to have had its full quota of these houses, several of them with reputations as literary or political centers. Many were known as hotbeds of Jacobite intrigue. The "Blue Posts" at Charing Cross was the house in which Charnock and his associates were breakfasting on the day fixed by them for the assassination of King William III of Orange at Turnham Green. Macaulay graphically describes the scene at the inn—



Charing Cross bridge

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

NOTES ON THE NEWS

Community Singing

In Milwaukee, where the citizens wouldn't tolerate the continuance of plays in the German language, and found a way of removing a statue of Germany when the talked-of legal processes promised to be interminable, community singing has been taken up, thanks to the energy of the president of the Civic Music Association, Frederick Carberry, and the hospitality of the manager of the Alhambra Theater, a motion picture house. For 20 minutes before the evening performance the audience of 2000 persons sings the national songs of the United States, and so popular have the concerts become that the manager on some evenings has difficulty in starting on the picture and vaudeville program. The words of the songs are shown on the screen and everybody sings. The concerts are so much enjoyed that some people visit the theater several times a week to join in the singing. It is said, George M. Cohan's newest photo-play is performing a service in this line, for at one point the central character, in the course of a speech, calls upon the audience in the play to sing "The Star Spangled Banner." The words are then shown on the screen in place of the picture, and the audience in the theater rises and sings the anthem.

Consistency

More and more often people are being brought face to face with the proposition that liquor and patriotism are incompatible. Recognition of this fact was evident in the action of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston in voting not to use liquors at their banquets. Now the yearly dinner has always been the big event of each spring for the Ancients, but the members agreed that "with the highest ideals for humanity in mind we have decided that the consumption of wines and liquors would be undesirable." Because this point has not been clear to all citizens, it has been necessary to make a federal ruling that officers and privates are not to be served liquors while they are guests in private homes. Some of the disloyal influences which have been at work in the United States, supported by certain branches of the liquor business, are at last being exposed, in a series of articles now being printed in this newspaper. All in all, John Barleycorn and Robin Hood are being proved undesirables, not to be interned for the period of the war, but permanently banished.

Soldiers' Songs Needed

On every side it is becoming evident that there is need of a great increase in the number of songs for the soldiers. Too many war songs have come from "in pan alley," that New York cross-town street where fabricators of popular songs most do congregate, and not enough from the studios of composers of talent and taste. What is wanted is rousing marching songs of honest feeling which will stir the soldiers to full-throated expression, not such shrilly sentimental fare as "Good-bye Broadway, Hello France," which simply increase the self-consciousness of a people that has had to learn mass singing all over again.

Mechanical Clerks

The reduction of the office forces by the working of the draft, and the opening up of wider opportunities for young women, has given a great impetus to the production of labor-saving devices, such as computing book-keeping machines. A new telephone attachment makes a permanent photographic record of every conversation, a most valuable aid for the businessman capable of making long-distance sales. There is a machine which opens mail faster than 10 clerks can. One astonishing card filing mechanism used in the grain business will actually make reports on various periods of the market, automatically assembling the cards, automatically totaling the figures, and automatically putting the cards back into the proper places. An enterprising student of dramaturgy has even

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Frederick H. Brown of Somersworth, N. H., having been selected by President Wilson in 1914 to be Federal District Attorney for that State, has done so well that he has just been named for another term. Dartmouth College completed his cultural education, and then he read law, graduated from the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1907. He has been city solicitor of Somersworth, and also Mayor for two terms. He sat in the 1912 State Constitutional Convention, and was a presidential elector, the same year, whose vote in the electoral college contributed formally to the election of Woodrow Wilson.

J. D. Brown of Portland, who is to be the candidate for Congress from the Third District of Oregon on the National Party ticket, is head of the Farmers Union of Oregon, and has been active in the Non-Partisan League, the organization with a strong agrarian propaganda which has flourished in the upper Mississippi Valley and is working its way to the coast through the states of the Northwest. The platform on which he will run calls for a league of nations, gradual disarmament, abolition of tariffs, "appropriation of the social surplus for the common good," equal suffrage for women, and immediate prohibition of the liquor traffic.

Caroline Ellen Furness, associate professor of astronomy at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., having been selected to proceed to Japan to make known to the women of that country, and to its statesmen as well, just what the aims of the United States in the war are, and precisely what the Republic's women are doing for the cause, will soon depart for the Orient. Since her nomination to the important duty has been announced she has been given new representative honors by leading women's organizations which will use her as a messenger to carry their formal messages of good will to the women of Japan. Naturally much of her time in Japan will be given to association with educators and to a study of the status of women in any educational program which the government may be carrying out. Miss Furness is a native of Cleveland, O., and a graduate of Vassar. Her doctor's degree was earned by research work carried on at Columbia University, New York City. She taught for a time in the public schools of West Winona, Conn., and of Columbus, O. In 1894 she joined the faculty at Vassar College. She has written with ability and authority for domestic and foreign journals devoted to astronomical research, and has won admission to the most exclusive of the societies that specialize in this field of exploration. She is a woman of a progressive type, and a champion of equal suffrage.

Arthur Stanwood Pier, who is to be editor-in-chief of the Harvard Graduate Magazine, graduated from Harvard College in 1895. He then joined the staff of the Youth's Com-

panion, and has remained with that publication since, and will remain for some time to come. At present he is also on the teaching staff of Harvard College, in the department of English. His intimate knowledge of the institution, its history, traditions, and ideals led to his engagement as writer of "The Story of Harvard," which appeared in 1913. The same causes account for his new honor. In the field of literature he has worked mainly in fiction. One volume of essays, "The Young in Heart," also is to his credit; but he is best known by his stories of school life, which, while not so sensational, perhaps, as those of Owen Johnson, are more enduring in their quality and more wholesome in tone. In so far as they have local coloring they center around St. Paul's, at Concord, N. H., where Mr. Pier was a schoolboy. He is a young champion of the older cultural ideals of education, and of the romantic and idealistic rather than the realistic ideals of literature.

William Strang, A. R. A., LL. D., has recently become president of the International Society of Sculptors, Painters, and Gravers, a position formerly held by the greatest of modern sculptors, Auguste Rodin. Mr. Strang is a painter and etcher, and the most outstanding quality in his work is its innate honesty. He is essentially a progressive. His chalk portraits resemble Holbein's, and the artist spares no pains to get genuine old paper with the rich, mellow tone that he desires. His etchings are fine strong pieces of work. Mr. Strang is a native of Dumbaron, in Scotland. He came to London in early youth, and studied at the Slade Art School. In 1899 he won the silver medal for etching at the international exhibition in Paris, and some years later carried off the first-class gold medal for painting at the Dresden international exhibition.

POOL HALLS TO BE CLOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—At a meeting of the State Council of Defense to be held today, an order will be issued closing all pool halls in South Dakota, on the ground that they are not essential in winning the war.

Chisholm's Walk-Over Boot Shops
511 Euclid Avenue—1140 Euclid Avenue
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CLEVELAND
Men's Boys' and Youth's Shoes
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An institution which provides thru direct factory connections, ample supplies of serviceable merchandise at modest prices.
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July
the Month of Special Sales

Our regular semi-annual stocktaking occurs July 31st, and we will offer during this month seasonable, substantial, necessary merchandise at prices most interesting to thrifty buyers.

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BUY "BOUNDTOWEAR" BAGGAGE FROM BANKHARDT
Manufacturers and Retailers of TRUNKS & LEATHER GOODS
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A beautiful variety of cool summer styles

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Full Line of Specially Designed Emblems

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SELLING ELECTRIC WASHING MACHINES
IRONING MACHINES AND VACUUM SWEEPERS

Sweet Clover Lunch Rooms

26 East 4th St., Next 4th St.
Entrance to Gibson House
General Dining Room, 2nd Floor.
Men's Dining Room, 4th Floor.
Lunchroom 11 to 3 Dinner 5 to 7:30
CINCINNATI

Irwin's

Smart Styles and Sensible Prices
this present combination is a daily feature here.

FIFTH AND RACE, CINCINNATI

VICTORIA RESTAURANT
For Ladies and Gentlemen
50 Euclid Arcade, Cleveland, O.
Home Made Pastry Our Specialty
N. M. MATDOLLE

The B. Dreher's Sons Co.

PIANOS

Pianola Players

Vocalion Talking Machines

1028-1030 Euclid Avenue, CLEVELAND

MANY REJECTIONS AT CAMP DEVENS

More Than 800 Men From the Last Quota of 5400 Draftees Sent to Their Homes According to Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—More than 800 men, members of the last quota of 5400 draftees, have been rejected for various reasons. The figures were compiled by Capt. Arthur H. Whitman of Melrose, Mass., camp personnel officer, and the men have been sent back to their homes. It is expected that local boards will shortly be able to readjust their examinations so that men unsuited to military service will not be sent to cantonments.

The holiday was quietly observed here. Throughout the day there were many visitors, the only entertainment being one or two baseball games and band concerts. Plans are under way for the entertainment of more than 1000 sailors from the first naval district on Saturday afternoon.

Col. Merch B. Stewart, chief of staff of the seventy-sixth division, is expecting the confirmation of his nomination as a brigadier-general.

President Wilson sent the nomination to the upper body of Congress last week, and it is expected that it will be favorably acted upon sometime during this week. He probably will go overseas later.

Capt. William F. Homans of Boston, Mass., has been transferred to the ammunition train, and given the duties of supply officer.

The depot brigade headquarters company went on a hike to South Barre, Mass., for over the holiday. Camp was made there for the night, and regular army routine was followed.

Prof. W. W. Atwood, a captain in the Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Corps, has recently been making examinations of the soil in and about the cantonment, and several lectures on the subject have been given in the various Young Men's Christian Association huts. Another recent speaker here was Prof. Alfred C. Lane of Tufts College, at Medford, Mass., whose subject was "The Economic Aspects of the War."

Army Pigeon Posts

Stations for Training Birds to Be Established in Several Places

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Posts for training army pigeons for messenger service are an innovation in the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., and, acting under orders from Capt. Foster Weitenheimer, signal officer of the department, Lieut. Robert W. Milne, pigeon expert, is now in Portland, Me., where the work of establishing an army pigeon post is now under way. Similar stations are to be organized at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., Ft. Constitution, New Castle, N. H., Ft. McKinley, Portland, Me., and at Ft. Adams, Newport, R. I. In each of these stations approximately 75 birds will be kept, and it is planned to train the pigeons for messenger service between different points in the department. A force of three men will be stationed at each post, and they will receive instructions in caring for the birds. When the new system becomes effective, it is likely that most of the messages from the local department to points not too far distant will be sent by pigeon service.

Battalion Sergt.-Maj. Leo A. Spillane of the war risk insurance department will speak to the drafted men enrolled in the technical training course at the Wentworth Institute, Boston, tonight. On Sunday at noon, he is to address drafted men in divisions 1 and 2 in the City Hall in Malden, Mass., at the request of the Daughters of the Nation, whose members will present the departing men with army kits. The benefits of insurance allotments, allowances, and compensations will be explained at both meetings.

Lieut. Col. A. S. Williams, chief of staff in the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., has returned from New York City, where he was in conference with officials of the Emergency Fleet Corporation in regard to permanent quarters for United States Guard troops in the second district.

Lieut. Charles S. Ripley, U. S. N., of the first naval district, was a visitor at the headquarters of Brig.-Gen. John W. Ruckman, U. S. A., today.

New Room for Enlisted Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—In order to provide men of the army, navy, and marine corps with quarters where they may find some of the home comforts to which they are accustomed, the United Canteen Committee of Boston, has opened rooms at Trinity Court on Dartmouth Street, which have been loaned for the work.

GOVERNMENT ACTS IN DRAFT DECISION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Judgment of the Alberta Supreme Court in the case of Norman E. Lewis, a farmer, who was exempted under the Military Service Act, but later drafted under the regulation of April, last, will not be allowed to interfere with the execution of the powers conferred through the regulations, nor will it be allowed to affect the custody or moving of troops, authorized under such regulations. A statement to this effect was given out tonight by Acting Prime Minister Doherty.

The judgment of the Alberta court was to the effect that the Order in Council, embodying the regulation under which Lewis and between 30,000

and 40,000 other young men between the ages of 20 and 22, inclusive, were taken, irrespective of exemptions formerly granted them, could not constitutionally supersede the Military Service Act, under which the exemptions were originally granted, because an Order in Council cannot supersede a statute. A writ of habeas corpus was granted by the court to Lewis. In view of the importance of the issue involved, a special sitting of the court will be held almost immediately.

In a statement given out tonight, the government declares that these regulations were deliberately sanctioned by the Governor-in-Council, subject to approval by both Houses of Parliament, upon the recital of a condition still continuing, that there is an important and urgent need for reinforcements for the Canadian expeditionary forces, and the necessity for reinforcements admits of no delay. The regulations were approved as required by resolutions of the Senate and House of Commons. The government is advised that it had adequate authority under the war measures act for the passing of the regulations, and that the opinion pronounced by the majority of the judges of the Supreme Court of Alberta are erroneous. An appeal will therefore be asserted and prosecuted with all diligence.

SUGAR DISTRIBUTION BLANKS NEARLY READY

BOSTON, Mass.—A large force of clerks is busy in behalf of the Public Safety Commission, preparing sugar distribution certificates for wholesalers, retailers, grocers and all other users, with the exception of private householders. These certificates are for various quantities of sugar from 50 to 1000 pounds. They are printed with a facsimile signature of H. B. Endicott, Federal Food Administrator for Massachusetts. They have a finely engraved border of lathe-work, printed in black, and are about the size of a dollar bill.

The reading matter says that the certificate is not good for shipment or delivery after Oct. 15, 1918. The quantity is printed in heavy letters, under which is the Endicott certificate: "I hereby certify that the delivery of the above amount of sugar to the person to whom this certificate was issued, and who has indorsed it on the back thereof, will not give him more than his fair share of sugar available for distribution as per his statement on file with this office."

In smaller type it says: "This certificate is non-negotiable and non-transferable and carries no guarantee of obligation on the part of the United States Food Administration. Any violation of the Food Administration rules governing the issuance and use of this certificate will subject the offender to penalties prescribed. The seller must cancel by printing or stamping on the certificate his name and surrender the certificate to the federal food administrator issuing the same within one month from the time it is received." On the other side is the following: "I hereby certify that I obtained this certificate direct from a federal food administrator and agree to use the sugar in compliance with the directions of the United States Food Administration. Return blanks are to be filled out by the seller and the buyer."

PART-TIME SCHOOLS
TO BE HEARING TOPIC

BOSTON, Mass.—Part-time education will form the topic of the fourth public hearing to be given by the special Commission on Education in Massachusetts on Tuesday morning, July 9, at 10:30 a. m. There is a keen interest just at this time in this type of education because of the large numbers of boys and girls leaving school to enter industry, many of whom never intend again to resume their school work.

The allied countries have recently been obliged to take extreme measures to forestall the drifting of the young people away from the schools into industry. England has recently raised the school age to 16, and this had been advocated as a war measure in Massachusetts. The commission will give a hearing on the so-called mill tax as a means of providing a state school fund on Wednesday, July 10. The hearings will be given in Room 481, State House, Boston.

PURCHASE RECOMMENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

LONDON, Ont.—Purchase of the line of the London and Lake Erie Railway and Transporting Company to St. Thomas, which has been paralleled by the city-owned and electrified London and Port Stanley, has been recommended to the Council by the Board of Control. The city's share of the recommended purchase will be \$241,500. The total cost of the road, according to the London-Township of Westminster estimate will be \$279,000. The company asked \$420,000. St. Thomas is also negotiating for the purchase of the southern section of the line from St. Thomas to Port Stanley.

NOON PRAYER OBSERVATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate today passed a resolution requesting the President to issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe noon prayer during the war. It now goes to the House. Senator Phelan of California, read a letter from Secretary Tumulty, which said the President regarded the noon hour prayer as "a beautiful thought."

AUTO DRIVERS ARE FINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Declaring that the woman's suffrage amendment to the Constitution of the United States is the most important piece of legislation before the Congress of the United States, the Massachusetts branch of the National Woman's Party has sent a resolution asking that President Wilson appear before the Senate in

COAL TAR DYES IN UNITED STATES

Chemist Explains Process of Obtaining Benzol, Toluol, Xylool, Etc., Which in Turn Yield Coloring Material in Variety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—As a further contribution to the discussion of the dye situation, this bureau presents a series of three articles, under the general topic of "The Story of America's Entry in the Manufacture of Coal Tar Colors." The articles were prepared by Dr. Louis Joseph Matos of the National Aniline & Chemical Company, one of the two largest factors in the American dye industry.

The first article opens with a brief exposition of the history of dyestuffs, and includes a review of the foundations of the industry. The art of dyeing is of great antiquity. Prior to 1856, the dyes used were almost exclusively of vegetable origin, and included indigo, madder, fustic, logwood, safflower, tumeric and various other floral, terrestrial and aquatic plants capable of producing colored stains upon fabrics. Cochineal and certain mollusks yielded coloring matter of great importance, particularly for scarlets, reds and purples. Examples of the skill of the ancient dyers are to be found in the binding cloths of mummies, and which show that they were proficient in the use of indigo and madder. The individual dyers were also remarkably skilled, as is evidenced by the many examples of their work now preserved for us in various museums.

It was not until 1856, however, the year in which Sir William Henry Perkin made his epoch-making discovery of a violet from coal tar, that the doom of the older dye methods was sounded. Perkin was at that time conducting experiments with a view to produce quinine, when he discovered that the reaction of oil of vitriol and bichromate of potash upon a mixture of crude aniline and toluidine yielded a violet coloring matter of considerable brilliancy, which was known hence as "Perkin's Mauve." The quest for quinine was abandoned, and the efforts of the chemist were concentrated upon developing the new dye.

To many people the term "coal tar" conveys a very wrong impression. In explanation of this statement, it should be remembered that no dyestuff is obtained directly from coal tar itself, but from certain substances that are found in the tar. Coal tar is a thick, blackish, strong-smelling substance obtained as a by-product in the process of purifying illuminating gas when derived from coal gas plants, or as is now quite common, from the "producer gas" plants. In either case it is a most valuable product, since it is an important raw material and is the basis of several important chemical industries.

Coal tar as obtained from the gas works is transported to the tar refineries where it is subjected to destructive distillation, whereby it is broken up into "fractions" or "distillates," which are carefully separated from each other. The main fractions then are: first, the crude naphtha or oils lighter than water; secondly, what is commonly called creosote, which includes those oils heavier than water, and thirdly, pitch, or the black residues remaining in the tar stile, which is run off while hot and which comprises the well-known article used for making pebble roofs and as a substitute for asphalt in street paving, besides being employed for other purposes.

The first two distillates or fractions, oils lighter and oils heavier than water, are subjected separately to a fourth distillation, and thus separated into other smaller fractions. From naphtha is obtained the following important substances, commonly termed "crudes": benzol, toluol, xylool, carabolic acid, etc., each of which being of great value for the production of other valuable products. These are further subjected to chemical treatment with the result that benzol yields nitro-benzol, commonly called mirbane oil, and which in turn is, by a further chemical treatment, converted into the well-known substance aniline, which was formerly, and is today, the substance most commonly employed for dyeing the so-called "fast blacks" in hosieries.

Toluol, when treated in a similar manner, yields nitro-toluol and finally toluidine. Toluidine is an important "intermediate" for the production of extensive and important range of dyestuffs yielding bright and fast shades. At the present time, however, toluol, owing to the conditions brought about by the war, is not made use of for the manufacture of dyes, since every gallon of it that is obtained from either the tar refineries or the coke ovens is diverted to those chemical works that convert it into the powerful explosive tri-nitro-toluol, or as is popularly written, "T. N. T." Until the termination of the war, it is unlikely that any dyes made from toluol will be manufactured except for government use.

Xylool, in a similar manner, yields nitro-xylool and xyldine, from which are produced many dyes that produce beautiful shades of red and scarlet for wool and silk.

PRESIDENT IS ASKED TO HELP SUFFRAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass.—Two men in the district court here today for operating automobiles while under the influence of liquor. Thomas Ayers of Canton was fined \$100 for an offense committed in Milton, and Alfred Gillon \$50 for an offense committed in Quincy.

person and urge the Senate to pass the suffrage measure now before it. A petition bearing a large number of signatures was also sent to Massachusetts senators and also senators from other states who are favorably disposed toward the suffrage amendment, asking them to use their influence with those who have not taken a stand for the amendment.

Mrs. Walter Buckley, chairman of the Twelfth Congressional District of the National Party's organization, said that the women are especially anxious to get the measure acted upon favorably at this session of Congress, as it will mean a delay of two years more if favorable action is not taken now. "Women, many of them now engaged in government work, should not have to petition men for a simple act of justice," Mrs. Buckley said, "when the men know that without the aid the women are giving in war work it would be impossible for the government to accomplish the task before it."

GOVERNMENT ACTS IN RAILWAY DISPUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—A strike of 50,000 railway employees on all the roads in Canada is threatened, and the government has been compelled to take action. The employees comprise painters, mechanics, carpenters and shop-workers generally, and their demands include increases in salary, aggregating in some cases as high as 100 percent.

A conference of representatives of the Federated Trades, the Railway Workers' Board and the government was called at Ottawa today and will be continued tomorrow. The men have notified the Railway War Board that an answer must be given by 2 o'clock tomorrow, otherwise the strike will be called.

OFFICERS ELECTED BY AMERICAN LIBRARIANS

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—Officers elected by the American Library Association, in session here, were:

William Warner Bishop, Ann Arbor, Mich., president; Charles F. D. Belden, Boston, Mass., first vice-president; Burton E. Stevenson, Chillicothe, O., second vice-president; Linda A. Eastman, Cleveland, O., and Adam Strohm, Detroit, Mich., members of executive boards; W. Dawson Johnston, St. Paul, Minn.; Joseph L. Wheeler, Youngstown, O.; Mary S. Saxe, Westmount, P. Q., Canada; Jessie Freemont Hume, Jamaica, N. Y., and Henry N. Sanderson, Bridgeport, Conn., members of the council; M. Taylor Pyne, Princeton, trustee of endowment fund.

GIFTLESS DAY ON
CHRISTMAS URGED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A suggestion of the Council of National Defense that as a war measure Christmas gifts this year be confined to exchange of cards and letters, is meeting with opposition from merchants in all parts of the country, according to an announcement today by the Retail Dry Goods Association.

CONNECTICUT MEN
FOR SPECIAL WORK

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Connecticut was directed by Provost Marshal-General Crowder today to send 150 limited-service men to Camp Meigs, Washington, D. C. The men will be used as clerks, and are ordered to entrain on July 15.

MUNITION WORKERS ADDRESSED

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—"If I had my

way no enemy alien, man or woman, would be allowed to remain 24 hours on these shores," said Governor Marcus Holcomb in his Independence Day speech before thousands of munition workers at a big Fourth of July parade and demonstration here, Thursday. The Governor made this statement after saying he greeted every man and woman loyal to the United States, whether they were native or foreign born, but he had no greetings for those in this country not loyal to the United States.

SPECIAL FARES FOR FARMERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Special fares

for the railroads, the result of which is that the railroad administration by the Department of Labor. Farmers are unable to compete with industrial concerns in getting labor, the Railroad Administration is informed, as they cannot afford to pay the transportation which manufacturers are offering.

SUBMARINE STATION BURNED

CAPE MAY, N. J.—While the men were parading yesterday, the barracks and other buildings at the Sewell's Point section, base of the submarine patrol station were destroyed by a fire of unknown origin. Everything was burned except the Y. M. C. A. building, the hospital, machine shop and powder magazine.

FIRST PAPERS ARE FILED

BOSTON, Mass.—Congressman

Frederick H. Gillett of Springfield is the first candidate for office to file a complete set of nomination papers in the office of the secretary of the Commonwealth. Mr. Gillett is a candidate for renomination.

THREE SOLDIERS EXECUTED

CAMP DODGE, Ia.—Three Negro soldiers, convicted by court-martial of attacking a 17-year-old white girl on the cantonment grounds the night of May 24, were hanged here today with virtually the entire division witnessing the executions.

ADVICE FOR MEN LEAVING FOR FRONT

Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges,
Commanding Camp Devens,
Tells Soldiers in a Little Booklet
Not to Talk Too Much

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—"Be loyal to your government and your superiors, and trust them to conduct the war while you attend to your own particular part of it," is the advice given members of the seventy-sixth division by Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commanding the cantonment here, in a little pamphlet designed for soldiers who will eventually go overseas. Continuing he says: "Do not express your opinion on military matters nor on the general situation, and avoid in any way giving the impression of pessimism either in your conversation or your attitude. In all ways be confident in the success of our arms and of our cause."

In a paragraph entitled "Don't Talk Too Much" soldiers are cautioned to remember that on the street and in public places "the walls have ears," and that the United States is at war and that the enemy is always listening.

"Always look with suspicion on strangers, and never tell anything of a confidential nature to a woman, as women are the most successful of the enemy spies."

"Be suspicious of anyone who asks questions of a military nature, or who appears unduly interested in military information, even though he may be or appear an American officer. Don't offer unsolicited information. You have no right to tell anyone where any unit is, or what military information has come into your possession, unless it is your official duty to do so. Any stranger, man, woman, or child, even a man

COERCION IN THRIFT STAMP DRIVE USED

Citizens Patriotic League of Covington, Ky., Launches Campaign With Horsewhips, Etc., to Enforce Its Assessments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—The Citizens Patriotic League of Covington, Ky. (across the Ohio River from this city), which has among its members number of leading citizens, caused a new "patriotic sensation" by its latest "drive" for Thrift Stamp sales. Several hundred members of the League recently made a night "raid" on homes of men who did not, in their opinion, give liberally enough to the Red Cross, threatened dire treatment and placarded the homes and places of business. The home of a Roman Catholic priest was among those visited.

The League's new "drive" was launched with horsewhips, switches, fists and even a shotgun as the "implements of democracy." The committee of 300, in 50 automobiles, first called upon Paul W. Flynn, land owner and cattle dealer, living near Flyndale, Ky. Harvey Myers, an attorney, was spokesman for the "committee." He told Flynn he should be doing more to help win the war, in view of the fact that he is listed in the tax duplicate as owing \$88,000 worth of property. Flynn said he had given a dollar to the Red Cross. He was asked to buy War Savings stamps. He replied he would buy the next Liberty bonds but did not know about the stamps. He said he needed cash to buy cattle. Upon repeated refusals to buy stamps, he was taken, blindfolded, to a tree. Commonwealth Attorney Stephens Blakely of Kenton County (Ky.), offered Flynn one more chance. Another refusal resulted in more whipping. Then he signed.

The truck farm of John Schneider was next visited. The committee was warned to keep away. Schneider and his son soon were in a fight with the visitors. The Schneiders were worsted. During the "attack" a shotgun was said to have appeared at a window but was withdrawn when the committee shouted a warning. Schneider signed for \$25 worth of thrift stamps. Both Schneider and Flynn declared that they were loyal and had bought Liberty bonds and were heartily with the government in the war. They said they resisted the "committee," because the visit reflected upon their patriotism.

Montana Report Denied

Statement Regarding Compulsory Red Cross Work Said to Be False
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Reports that the County Council of Defense of Custer County, Mont., had decided that "every able-bodied woman" must contribute at least six hours a week to the service of the Red Cross, have been set at rest by both the chairman of the Custer County council, J. B. Collins, and the county chairman of the Woman's National Council of Defense at Miles City, Mont. These reports as to drastic action embodying coercion, had received rather a wide circulation.

In reply to inquiry this bureau has received a letter from Mr. Collins, in which he says, "We know nothing about any such ruling which you mention as having been made by the Custer County Council of Defense. It may have been made by an association of women calling themselves the Woman's County Council of Defense." They are not connected with us, but I believe are organized to assist in every patriotic movement, and are a body composed of our most prominent women. Mrs. George M. Miles is president."

Mrs. Miles in reply to further inquiry has written this bureau in part as follows: "Our county organization of the Woman's National Council of Defense is only a few weeks old. All women who are loyal to our country and the principles for which it stands, who give six hours or more a week to any of the war activities, are eligible for membership."

HENRY FORD ON REPUBLICAN BALLOT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—The People's Committee of Detroit has filed petitions with the Secretary of State to place the name of Henry Ford on the Republican primary ballot for United States senator. Detroit Democrats have already filed such petitions, and it is evident that the Detroit automobile manufacturer will run in both primaries.

Mr. Ford has refused to discuss politics since he gave out his statement in Washington, following a conference with President Wilson, that he would accept a nomination under Michigan law. Mr. Ford can run on both tickets in the primary, but it is only one in the election. If he should win on both primary tickets, his election would practically be assured, as party committees cannot fill vacancies except in case of decrease or removal from the district. There is no other Democratic candidate.

"As a matter of fact, the editor of the Star had asked me for an article for publication and I had promised him one that would explain the aims of the Council, etc. I am enclosing in this my rough copy of the article I wrote. You can see it included an invitation to attend a public meeting where the chairman of the neighboring county gave a splendid patriotic talk. The enclosed article was printed verbatim in the paper, and I think now any wrong conceptions have been cleared up. We are urging all to do every bit of work possible to help win the war, but such urging is done in a friendly way that cannot offend those who are loyal."

"Our 'defensive' work against the German spy and propaganda, is, of course, another important work."

A FOOD BOARD ISSUE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—A breach between

the provincial committee of the Canada Food Board, and the board itself has occurred, and the members of the Saskatchewan body have all resigned. In their report to the Food Controller they say that their action is prompted by a desire to save him embarrassment and enable him to accept or reject their recommendations as he sees fit. The claim is made that too many orders have been issued, and then amended or annulled; that not enough distinction has been made between eastern and western conditions, and that a volunteer system of organization is ineffective. They ask for a provincial director to devote his whole time to the work supported by two organizers and demonstrators who will systematically organize conservation clubs throughout the Province, and they insist that the order of the Food Board should be printed in consolidated form and an adequate supply be made available for distribution from the provincial office and not from Ottawa.

THE GERMAN PRESS COMMENT ON JAPAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)

A recent article in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* on "Germany and Japan" is typical of much that has been appearing on that subject in the German press of late.

The article was occasioned by a report that Japan had offered to provide the shipping necessary for the deportation from China of Germans resident there, the Chinese Government having hitherto withheld English pressure on the subject, on the plea that it lacked the requisite tonnage. The Frankfort paper remarked, while complacently recalling that it had previously addressed a "pressing warning" to China not to consent to England's demand for the deportation or internment of German subjects.

In Germany, despite Tsing-tao, certain sympathies for Japan have again been forthcoming in the course of the war," wrote the German organ. "That is due to the fact that there are many points of comparison in the relations of both countries toward England and America, and that the Japanese have on the whole treated the defenders of Tsing-tao and the German merchants in Japan chivalrously. Should

Japan now make herself an instrument for carrying out the mean scheme in question devised by the English, she would ruin everything for herself at one stroke. In Germany, many politicians have made matters too easy for the Japanese by their continuous courting of Japan's friendship, it continued. That in the future the help of the Japanese will be essential to us is certainly not the position. We are fighting out our quarrel with our opponents now, and, when we have conquered, we shall have peace in the world. Not so Japan. She, who is hampered as we were before the war, is still confronted with the task of having to break down the barriers. After the war Japan will need the sympathy of Germany. In her future struggle for economic union, she will be able to reckon on German sympathy if she proves herself a chivalrous enemy to the end; she will, however, finally forfeit Germany's respect if she bows to the English yoke. Baron Goto, the newly appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs, may, although it is not very dignified, talk as much as he likes of German intrigues in China in order not to appear to England and America as the pro-German he is regarded as being; but he must guard against passing from words to deeds."

"In connection with German-Japanese relations it is highly necessary that people should for once speak to people. The Japanese have hitherto done nothing to learn from their own observation the state of public opinion in Germany. They have submitted completely to the English censorship, and have been content to receive the utterances of the German press through the English propaganda bureau—in a completely distorted form and much delayed; although they have in the surrounding neutral countries German embassies that could supply the Japanese Government, and through it the Japanese people, with veracious information regarding Germany. . . ."

"Were Japan," the *Frankfurter Zeitung* concluded, "to connive at the shame planned by England of a deportation of our compatriots resident in China she would thereby decide the future relations of Germany and Japan. We earnestly hope that the leading statesmen in Tokyo in the interest of their own land will not sacrifice the future to the present."

HENRY FORD ON REPUBLICAN BALLOT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

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STATUS OF THE FRENCH AFFAIRES

Persons Once Associated With
Guilbeaux and Hartmann Arrested—M. Caillaux's Paper

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—They do not diminish in numbers, the affairs, even though two or three of them have now passed the stage of trial and are done with, for the source of all the unhappy business, which is a special torture to France in her hour of greatest anxiety, is not yet exhausted. A new turn has been given to the investigations lately by the arrest of a number of persons belonging to the class of militant syndicalists and professional agitators, who are supposed to have been associated with the affairs of Guilbeaux and Hartmann, who, for their safety's sake, are now in Switzerland, the former being a well-known defeatist who edits the periodical called *Demain*, which is still published from his Swiss retreat.

Lieutenant Gazier has had charge of the *Guilbeaux* inquiry, and upon his initiative M. Priolet proceeded to the arrest of the syndicalist Despres, who used to edit an anarchist newspaper with the title of *La Plebe*, which has been suspended. Despres was an intimate friend of Almeyreda. At the same time the militant syndicalists, Andrieux, Broutchoux and Flageolet were arrested, and another syndicalist named Pericot, was taken from the *Cherche Midi* prison to be present at the search of his house where a number of documents were seized. The apartments of a French anarchist, and an Italian of the same class, have also been searched, and it is believed that a large number of arrests are likely to take place in the near future. So there enters a new element, and the stage of this tragedy becomes still more overcrowded.

An odd affair that has arisen is that of a Parisian banker of the name of Zucco. He is of Italian origin, but has been naturalized for some time, and at the time of his arrest at Clermont Ferrand, was mobilized in the third regiment of Zouaves. The charge against him is that of holding intercourse with the enemy. This Zucco, whose past record is not good, is charged with engaging in financial transactions with Germany and Austria, with cashing coupons of securities of those countries, receiving 60 per cent commission, and dealing in French securities stolen by Germans in the invaded regions, and also in securities stolen by Germans in the district of Clermont de l'Oise at the time that the Germans were advancing in September, 1914.

Two of his employees and his uncle were also placed under arrest, but the uncle, Minuggio, has been set at liberty. Again the arrest is announced at *Perpignan* of a French engineer named Fernand Menandez, who is said to have been engaged in the production of a Barcelona defeatist newspaper published under the title of *La Verite*. This publication came in for frequent notice during the course of the Bonnet Rouge trial. Menandez is a deserter from the French army, and had no intention of leaving Spain, but at length fell into a trap, being entangled across the frontier under the pretense of joining in a game-shooting party.

But in regard to all these matters the most general question is, When will M. Caillaux be brought to trial? There is delay after delay. It was generally believed it would happen soon after Bolo was disposed of, but there is no mention, as yet, of any probable time for these proceedings, while very little is being done now by Captain Bouchardon in the way of investigation. In the circumstances of the case an appearance of right is given to the protests of M. Caillaux makes from time to time, and he does not fail to make the most of his situation. In some respects, also, the prosecution has not been very fortunate, and even those who feel most bitter against the former president of the Council begin to murmur that they would like this affair to proceed on somewhat more satisfactory and speedier lines.

M. Caillaux has just been given another excellent opportunity for something in the nature of a public appeal. It has to be admitted by those who are most opposed to him that he came well out of the business of the famous coffee-fort of Florence, which did not, by any means, as was proved, contain the riches and treasure it was supposed to hold, but rather just what M. and Mme. Caillaux said it contained.

Since about that time M. Doyen, the expert accountant in the service of the government, whose specialty it is to reckon up the values of the fortunes of specified persons at various periods of their lives from information of his own finding and not from their own statements, has been deeply concerned with the calculating of the financial position of M. Caillaux, and he has now made a report on his fortune and that of his wife. It is said that this report sets forth the circumstance that his financial position had undergone practically no variation from 1898 to 1914, and that the securities which make up the Caillaux patrimony are those which were in his possession in July of the year in which war broke out. As to Mme. Caillaux there is a decrease of over 30,000 francs in her fortune.

Upon this M. Caillaux writes to M. Ceccaldi, his friend and advocate, one of those quasi-open letters with which the public has become familiar since the beginning of this affair. It has, of course, at once found its way into the newspapers.

He says that here is something on which action should be taken. M. Doyen has made his report on the state of his fortune. It is a work of a hundred pages, embracing the most minute detail as the result of inquiries and investigations into all sorts of banks and credit establishments, with

the result that the statements made by him, M. Caillaux, are most completely vindicated.

It establishes that the million left to him by his parents in 1898 had been kept by him up to 1911, the time of his marriage, and that on the eve of hostilities his fortune had only increased by a little more than 100,000 francs, which was largely the result of a simple increase in values. During the period of the war he had not, he says, realized on his securities, as so many others had done, but with a reduced income had cut down the expenses of his establishment and exercised economies in every direction.

So, as the result of an expert examination, it is discovered that, having passed 20 years in political life, fulfilled the highest offices of the State, and directed the public finances for more than six years, he had neglected his private interests to the point that he had barely maintained the income his parents had presented to him.

M. Caillaux then reminds his lawyer friend of an idea that was entertained in some quarters in the great days of the Revolution, that it would be a good thing in the case of all representatives of the country to make them declare the value of their fortune and prove it at the time of their taking up such representation, and again at the time of their relinquishing it, and that they should then justify any increase. But the Assembly did not go forward with these proposals, and M. Caillaux now observes that it has come about that the rule which the Assembly of the Revolution did not dare to institute has been applied in his own case. So he concludes, all the base calumnies that have been circulated against him in the past cannot prevail against the report of M. Doyen. But what does Captain Bouchardon think?

**MILITARY SCIENCE
COURSE IN UNIVERSITY**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Beginning this fall the University of Pennsylvania will establish a four years' course in military science which, as now planned, will be constituted on a basis radically different from that now conducted in other colleges. The curriculum, which is designed to increase the military strength of the army will be modeled largely on that of the Military Academy at West Point, and it is expected that graduates will receive commissions as second lieutenants in the army, although up to the present time no definite assurance has been given by the War Department that a commission would automatically follow graduation in the course.

Under the direction of Maj. Charles P. Griffith, U. S. A., detailed to the University for the past year, who will be at the head of the new course, it is planned to embrace such subjects as will satisfy the rigid requirements of the department for the students reserve corps and the officers training corps. Students may take the course without enlistment, but if they are 18 years of age or older, they have the added privilege of enlisting in the reserve corps. Announcement of the new course was made by Provost Edgar F. Smith for the board of directors. The university has a complete hydroplane, motors and other facilities needed in theoretical and practical work including an adequate armory and a sub-caliber rifle range.

But in regard to all these matters the most general question is, When will M. Caillaux be brought to trial? There is delay after delay. It was generally believed it would happen soon after Bolo was disposed of, but there is no mention, as yet, of any probable time for these proceedings, while very little is being done now by Captain Bouchardon in the way of investigation.

"There will never be any real progress made in checking the illegitimate traffic in drugs until, in addition to state control, there is complete federal control of the manufacture, importation, sale and use of all narcotic and habit-forming drugs."

Dr. Rosewater is a representative of the Rockefeller Foundation.

**BONUSES TO COAL
MINERS OPPOSED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—The pay of carpenters employed by the government in construction work in the Southern Department has been raised to 75 cents an hour for an eight-hour day, with time and a half for overtime, according to announcement from the quartermaster's department. Formerly the carpenters received \$5 a day.

HABITUAL USE OF DRUGS DEPIROBED

Dr. Charles A. Rosewater of
Rockefeller Foundation Urges
Enactment of Laws to Stop
Abuses in West Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—That there are probably 14,000 habitual drug users in West Virginia; that legislation must be enacted in the states to stamp out a traffic that is inimical to the public welfare and the cause of the waste of millions of dollars annually in this State alone; that "a pill for every ill" is the height of folly, and that "if practically all the drugs in the world were cast into the ocean, mankind would be the gainer," are statements given out by Dr. Charles A. Rosewater of Newark, N. J., who has completed a survey of the State in connection with the subject of drug addictions, and who conferred with Gov. John J. Cornwell with a view to the passage of legislation dealing with the drug evil.

Caffeine in combination with certain substances derived from the kola nut and decocted coca leaves, aromatic spirits of ammonia, paregoric, and morphine are among the drugs or drug preparations more commonly used, said Dr. Rosewater, and heroin and cocaine are also in use in the State.

"In a recent survey of West Virginia," said Dr. Rosewater, "I had no difficulty in obtaining morphine prescriptions from physicians. There was not the slightest examination made. While some physicians are acting in good faith in prescribing for drug addicts, most of them are acting unscrupulously for profit, and without any consideration for the welfare of the public or the addict."

"The remedy for the drug evil is educational and legislative. Mothers must be taught. The great American nation must learn to stop drugging itself. The people must be taught that health is best maintained by right living.

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TEXAS CARPENTERS GET MORE PAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—The pay of carpenters employed by the government in construction work in the Southern Department has been raised to 75 cents an hour for an eight-hour day, with time and a half for overtime, according to announcement from the quartermaster's department. Formerly the carpenters received \$5 a day.

tion was adopted requesting the Fuel Administration to close down any mine that may persist in the payment of bonuses or other violations of the Washington wage agreements and the rules of the Fuel Administration.

All of the speakers emphasized the fact that competition for labor by the etc., had a disorganizing effect, some mines getting more than their share

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

LITTLE ACTIVITY IN STOCK MARKET

Prices Move Irregularly in the Absence of Bullish or Bearish Influences — Royal Dutch Again Attracts Some Attention

In the absence of any news either of a bullish or bearish character the New York stock market this morning displayed little activity. Prices moved irregularly. Opening quotations were slightly above Wednesday's closing level, but later receded fractionally.

The Maxwell Motor issues appeared to be the strongest on the New York list during the first 15 minutes.

American Telephone warrants changed hands on the Boston exchange for the first time, selling at 30 cents at the opening.

The tone was quiet and easy at the end of the first half hour.

With the exception of one or two stocks the market showed little feature during the first half of the session. Royal Dutch again attracted some attention by opening up 1½ at 101½ and advancing to 106 before midday. At that hour securities to show gains of a point or more included Mexican Petroleum, Crucible Steel and American Locomotive. Small net gains were made by other issues. The New York market was very narrow and dull. The Boston market was practically void of feature.

Stocks showed little if any improvement in the early afternoon. United States Rubber moved upward moderately, and Royal Dutch had a further gain before the beginning of the last hour.

DIVIDENDS

The U. S. Rubber Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the first preferred stock.

The First National Copper Company declared a dividend of 15 cents a share, payable Aug. 26 to stockholders of record Aug. 5.

Cleett, Peabody & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on the common stock, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 20.

The Willys-Overland has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25¢ share on the common stock, payable Aug. 1.

The Grass Creek Petroleum has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 33¢ a share, and an extra dividend of 33¢ a share.

The Midwest Refining Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 a share, payable Aug. 1 to stock of July 15.

The Union Oil Company of California has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share, and an extra dividend of \$1 a share, payable July 20.

The Harbison & Walker Refractories declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 20 to stock of record July 10.

The Atlas Powder Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Aug. 1.

The United States Rubber Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on its first preferred stock, payable July 31 to holders of record July 15.

The California Power & Light Co. has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the common stock, payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 15.

The Pere Marquette has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on prior preference stock, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15, payable subject to the approval of the general director of railroads.

The International Agricultural Corporation has declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 31 to holders of record July 15. This is the first dividend since January, 1913. The preferred stock is entitled to a cumulative dividend at the rate of 7 per cent a year. On July 15 there would have been an accumulation of \$38.50 a share.

BANK OF FRANCE REPORT

PARIS, France.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase in gold of 948,000 francs and an increase in silver of 4,500,000 francs.

WEATHER

Official prediction by the United States Weather Bureau

Fair tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature; moderate variable winds.

For Southern New England — Party cloudy tonight and Saturday; moderate variable winds.

For Northern New England — Party cloudy tonight and Saturday; probable rain on the Eastern Maine coast tonight; moderate north winds becoming variable.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a.m. 67° 10 a.m. 65° 12 noon 59°

IN OTHER CITIES

8 a.m. Albany 64° New Orleans 76° Buffalo 79° New York 68° Chicago 72° Philadelphia 70° Cincinnati 72° Portland, Me. 64° Des Moines 62° Portland, Ore. 56° Jacksonville 70° San Francisco 52° Kansas City 74° St. Louis 62° Nantucket 62° Washington 61°

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Length of day, 15 1/2 hours; 2:33 a.m. Sun rises, 5:12 a.m.; high water, 9:30 a.m.; sun sets, 8:29 p.m.; 9:30 a.m.; 9:51 p.m.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS \$5 P.M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK — Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

*Ex-dividend. +Ex-rights.

MR. ENDICOTT CALLED INTO LOWELL STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LOWELL, Mass.—Will you be good enough to use your good offices to adjust the dispute between the employers and the textile workers in Lowell, Manchester and Pawtucket in order that the soldiers who are now being sent so rapidly to France may be properly equipped?" This question is put to Henry B. Endicott, chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, by the Secretary of War. The telegram continued: "It is vital that the maximum production in the New England textile industries be resumed at the earliest possible date."

Mr. Endicott was invited by the textile workers to consider their case, and indications point to at least a temporary adjustment in the next few days. The strikers were granted an increase in wages of 12½ per cent on June 17, but they want an additional 2½ per cent increase.

Today, 1349 pkgs, last year 2312 pkgs.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cotton prices here today ranged as follows:

Open High Low Last
March 23.55 24.12 23.55 24.12
July 28.80 27.25 28.80 27.25
Oct. 24.00 24.88 24.00 24.88
Dec. 23.60 24.32 23.58 24.32
Jan. 23.40 24.15 23.40 24.15
Aug. 25.30 25.78 25.30 25.78

Spots \$1.20, up 50 points.

RAILWAY POINTS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Richardson, Hill & Co.'s private wire)

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Cotton prices today ranged, up to the noon hour, as follows:

Open High Low Last
May 27.06 27.06 27.06 27.06
Oct. 23.00 23.29 23.00 23.28
Dec. 22.65 22.83 22.65 22.81

Oats—Transit shipment: 40 to 42 lbs. 90½@91c; 38 to 40 lbs. \$9½@90½c;

36 to 38 lbs. 88½@89c. Prompt shipment: 20 to 42 lbs. 90½@90½c; 38 to 40 lbs. 88½@90c; 36 to 38 lbs. 88½@89½c.

Oatmeal—Rolled: \$5.10 per 90 lbs in sack; cut and ground, \$5.87 per 90 lbs in sack.

Corn meal—Granulated (per 100 lbs) No. 2 yellow, \$1.91½@1.92; natural No. 3 yellow, \$1.86½@1.87; natural yellow, \$1.76½@1.77; K. D. No. 3 yellow, \$1.81½@1.82; K. D. No. 4 yellow, \$1.71½@1.72; prompt shipment: Natural No. 2 yellow, \$1.90½@1.91; natural No. 3 yellow, \$1.85½@1.86; K. D. No. 3 yellow, \$1.80½@1.81; K. D. No. 4 yellow, \$1.70½@1.71.

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Oats—Transit shipment: natural No. 2 yellow, \$1.91½@1

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE = GENERAL NEWS

COTTON TRADERS SEE LOW PRICES

Picking Will Soon Be General in Extreme Southern Texas, and Present Scarcity of Good Grades Expected to Vanish

UTAH COAL WILL SUPPLY VESSELS

Large Proportion Contracted for Shipment to the Pacific Coast for American Battleships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Utah coal will play an important part in steaming Uncle Sam's fighting craft. This fact, became evident in an announcement by John S. Critchlow, general manager of the United States Fuel Company of Utah, that a contract has been made under which approximately 20 per cent of the company's entire output for the year will be shipped to San Francisco, Cal., and there used for coaling allied ships or stored in bunkers for future use in war vessels or merchant marine ships.

A dispatch from San Francisco announced that James B. Smith, former head of the Western Fuel Company, had completed negotiations for the coal bunkers and other facilities in San Francisco and Oakland. The transaction is said to have involved \$1,000,000. With the taking over of the entire output and equipment of the Western Fuel Company, Mr. Smith also contracted to handle all fuel shipped into Northern California by the United States Company.

Many traders seem to see lower prices as inevitable to be prevented only by a radical change in the present crop prospects which would have to become very unfavorable. Average deterioration by drought, insects, shading, etc., as they occur every year, would not prevent a decline according to many cotton people.

The turn may not be immediately at hand; in fact some experts rather look for another narrow bull movement on account of the peculiarly strong spot situation and refusal of Southern holders to sell, but this will change as soon as the new crop is beginning to move in volume. Farmers very seldom hold the early part of the crop. They sell it to pay off accumulated debts, to supply merchants, and to defray the cost of picking and ginning, even if they have a credit balance in the banks. Merchants and cotton factors who still hold cotton in the South know this, and it is for them to decide whether they will carry their old stocks into the new season or sell before the new crop movement begins and eventually replace their present holdings with new stocks.

Cotton men consider the latter solution more probable, and at any rate it would be more profitable to present holders of cotton. Houston is now quoting, for instance, 30 cents for middling or 520 points over New York December contracts. In October the same cotton will probably sell within a few points of December contracts in New York, no matter whether the price in New York becomes higher or lower than now. Spot cotton people say common sense alone would induce holders of good cotton to sell out as long as the high premium for the better grades lasts and save these 520 points, or \$26 a bale, besides carrying charges for a few months.

Another item cited as probably conducive to a free marketing movement at the beginning of the new season is the attitude of bankers toward cotton holding. Indications are they may be less liberal with funds than they were last year. Texas bankers have been reported as considering the problem of financing farmers next year, and the extent to which the Southern banks will have to participate in the periodical absorption of treasury certificates not to speak of the fact that the next Liberty Loan will probably be offered in October, when cotton is moving throughout the cotton belt.

Bulls on cotton maintain the bearish arguments are mainly technical and the war conditions the increased amount of currency, inflation, reduced buying power of the dollar, or whatever one may call it, will prevent a decline.

Tonnage shortage is dismissed by bulls with the statement that the launchings are in excess of the sinkings and that within a few months ships will be assigned for exportation of cotton. But the bears claim that if figures advanced in some quarters, stating that 4,000,000 tons of shipping are required to keep 1,000,000 men in France supplied, are correct, it will be some time before the usual amount of cotton tonnage can be spared.

NORTH END SALES

Federico L. Leonardi has sold to William N. Ambler the property located at 33 Tidston Street and running through to Webster Avenue. There is a three-story brick building with basement on the property, which is assessed at \$15,800, of which \$4800 is on the 1600 square feet of land.

The four-story brick building at 45 Cross Street near Salem Street has been sold by Louis Rosenthal and another to Samuel Goldsmith. The property is assessed at \$11,500, of which \$7300 is on the 650 square feet of land.

SOUTH END SALES

Abbie P. Finnerman has sold the property located at 514 Massachusetts Avenue, the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, who sold it to David Lee. There is a 3½-story brick building with basement on the property, which is assessed at \$9,000, of which \$4200 is on the 2115 square feet of land.

William A. Coughlan and another have sold to George Martineau and wife the property at 152 West Newton Street, which contains a three-story brick building with basement. The property is assessed at \$8,200, of which \$2900 is on the 1900 square feet of land.

GOODYEAR TIRE

BOSTON, Mass.—The sales of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company for the month of May were \$14,365,712, the second largest month in the history of the company and comparing with the high record of \$14,881,932 sales in April. With May the Goodyear completed seven months of its current fiscal year, during which period the gross sales have aggregated \$76,827,516, compared with \$11,450,643 for the entire 12 months of the previous fiscal period.

ROYAL DUTCH DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A. Iselin & Co. have received a cable from London announcing a final dividend on Royal Dutch shares for 1917 of 18 per cent, making 48 per cent for the year. In addition each owner of two shares is entitled to one bonus share gratis and has the right to subscribe to one share at par. The capital is, therefore doubled.

DISCOUNT RATE UNCHANGED

LONDON, England—The Bank of England discount rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

JUNE FINANCING SHOWS INCREASE

Total of Corporate Undertakings Largest for Any Month So Far This Year—Lead Is Taken by the Public Utilities

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Corporate financing in June aggregated \$203,843,000, compared with \$71,883,500 in May and \$68,174,000 in June, 1917. The total is the largest so far this year. Most other months, due to government supervision and discouragement of needless financing, show small totals compared with recent years. The financing for six months ended with June was \$57,783,585, compared with \$1,013,750,234 for the corresponding period in 1917.

The proportion of June financing or refunding also increased to the largest of the year. Approximately \$73,072,000, or 35.8 per cent, was for retiring maturing securities, compared with \$8,796,000, or 13.4 per cent in May, and \$14,700,000, or 21.3 per cent in June. The division for the first six months of 1918 and 1917 between new financing and refunding has been approximately:

	1918
January	\$147,800,000
February	61,300,000
March	81,200,000
April	9,700,000
May	71,900,000
June	203,800,000
Total	575,700,000

1917

	1917
January	\$22,200,000
February	250,600,000
April	25,000,000
May	55,100,000
Total	1,013,750,000

No refunding took place during April.

Bonds superseded notes as most generally used, the new Armour & Co. convertible debenture issue of \$60,000,000 materially helping to accomplish this result. No new railroad or public utility stock was brought out.

The only stocks issued were about \$9,000,000 industrial stocks, divided among half a dozen companies.

The largest financing was by public utility corporations, \$92,346,000, followed by industrials, \$76,845,000, and railroads, \$34,652,000. From Jan. 1 to June 29 industrial corporations have introduced \$270,512,000 in new securities, public utility companies \$240,255,000, and railroads, \$65,016,000.

Bonds, notes and stock issued by railroad, industrial and public utility corporations in June and six months ended in June, for each class of corporation and for each class of security follows:

	Notes	Stock
Rail'd. 420,000,000	\$14,652,000	
Indust'l. 66,000,000	1,600,000	9,245,000
Publ. util'ty 17,538,000	74,810,000	
Total	98,536,000	91,062,000

Six months ended June 30, \$22,200,000.

	Stock
Rail'd. 420,000,000	\$14,652,000
Indust'l. 66,000,000	1,600,000
Total	98,536,000

No refunding took place during June.

A high record for daily production in rifle and pistol ammunition was set June 27, when approximately 27,000,000 cartridges were turned out in plants working for the United States. The week ended June 29 saw a high record of production of United States Army rifles on models of 1917 and 1903, with a daily average of 10,142. During the week 55,794 Springfield and Enfield rifles were produced.

The Railroad Administration has decided to retain operating control of the Pullman Company, and an order has been issued allowing wage increases for sleeping car conductors, porters and maids on the same basis as advances recently given to railroad employees. It is estimated that the increased pay will amount to \$2,750,000 a year and will affect 19,000 employees. No control of the construction department of the company is involved.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

The Dining Room

(This is the third to appear of a series of articles which will deal with the decorating and furnishing of the various rooms of the modern house. Other articles appeared on June 21 and June 28.)

Perhaps it is not altogether fair to say that the dining room is the "room of lost opportunities" in the matter of furnishing. The statement would have been true several years ago, when a "pedestal table," eight chairs and a sideboard, distributed as seemed most convenient, were generally thought to dispose of the problem. A cut and dried formula, carried out in a perfunctory way, is no more applicable to the dining room than to any other room in the house. It offers almost as great scope for variety as the living room, and may be made quite as expressive of individual preference, although good taste prohibits the kind of easy-going informality that is often the greatest charm of the living room.

Happily, most of us no longer feel that the rigid correctness of the "matched suite," to which nothing can be added and little taken away, is foreordained, thus at one time both sparing us a good deal of trouble in using our own wits, and robbing us of the joy of expressing our own tastes. The possibilities of the dining room immediately assume a new interest when we break away from the old notion that, within meager limits, its furnishings are arbitrary. Nevertheless, there are certain attributes, certain elements in the spirit of the room that are arbitrary and imperative, and chief among these are dignity, quiet good taste and order—the latter, by the way, a fundamental quality which is only casually related to the fussy exactness best described as "tidiness."

For the average dining room, with its usually somewhat limited space, it is best to choose light and well-proportioned furniture. Slenderly proportioned furniture, used consistently, has a quite miraculous way of creating an illusion of greater spaciousness—a most desirable quality in the dining room, for it enhances both its dignity and the feeling of order. Many massive pieces, crowded into the dining room of ordinary size, have an overpowering effect that is peculiarly depressing.

Speaking broadly, dining rooms may be classified as formal or informal, and one of the first things, before a piece of furniture is bought or a curtain hung, is to decide which of these two impressions you wish to create in your own dining room.

For the formal dining room, the dignity of the matched suite will, of course, be used as the basis of furnishing, setting the keynote of the room, and in large measure dictating the choice of the other furnishings. The entire suite usually includes a large sideboard, a serving table, an extension dining table, a china cabinet, one arm chair and a number of side chairs. Linen and silver cabinets, or, more interesting, a silver chest, wagons and muffin racks, are sometimes included in the more elaborate suites, though such pieces are usually considered incidental, to be purchased separately if desired.

A suite of either William and Mary or Queen Anne design is an almost uniformly satisfactory choice for the average dining room. Though they have dignity and grace, there is something substantially home-like about both these styles. They require no rigid "period" accessories, and have the virtue of always seeming eminently suitable, whether the general scale of the house be modest or fairly elaborate. If the woodwork is white, a pleasant Colonial suggestion may be achieved by using a Queen Anne suite, and substituting for the ordinary china closet, a corner closet (the William and Mary type will harmonize perfectly well with the Queen Anne suite), with a round-headed glass door divided into decorative panes. Such closets were great favorites in early American homes, and, together with the Queen Anne or William and Mary suites, can be obtained in mahogany or walnut in reasonably priced modern adaptations of good design.

Mahogany suites in the manner of the four Georgian designers are always attractive, for they are not to be rivaled in the expression of a certain grace and elegance which finds a most logical place in the dining room. Perhaps it would be well just here to counsel caution in deciding too rashly to have an "Adam" dining room. Beautiful as are the dining room furnishings, especially the sideboards, designed by the Brothers Adam, their delicate austerity, uncompromising formality and severe classicism are not altogether easy to live up to. One must be prepared to give, not merely attention, but earnest thought and study to every detail of the accessory furnishings—rugs, hangings, lighting fixtures; even the silver and china and linen should be in key. Strike one false note, and the whole costly scheme—good Adam furniture is rarely inexpensive—may be wrecked. Moreover, if the vista from the dining room gives glimpses of a living room of the informal sort, no matter how charming, the carefully built up dignity of the Adam dining room will be incongruous, making it seem an apartment set down by accident in a house of altogether different feeling.

A Hepplewhite suite is one of the happier choices, because of the beauty of the chairs—each one of them, in a well designed suite, an individual model of grace and beauty in itself. Chippendale chairs are also interesting, and some of those of late Sheraton design are exceptionally pleasing. If choice falls upon a Sheraton suite, great care should be exercised to select one which is really representative. Some of the less carefully studied adaptations substitute a kind of spindling plainness for Sheraton's simplicity, in which the lines, though straight, had the grace of perfect proportion.

For the informal dining room, there



The white-paneled dining room is at its best when its furniture is in one of the Georgian styles. In this instance, a modern adaptation of late Sheraton has been effectively used

are a number of delightfully interesting possibilities. A most hospitable and cheerful room can be built about a gate-leg table. One of generous size and sufficiently sturdy proportions should be chosen, for there must be no suggestion of meagreness in this informal dining room, if it is to wear an inviting air. The chairs should be Windsors, one or two with arms and the rest side chairs. If, by any chance, the furnishings are to be made up of heirolooms, or if one has access to a well stocked antique shop or even an exceptionally good furniture store, which specializes in the reproduction of old pieces, the Windsors may be of slightly different patterns. If the chairs are all of the same wood and tone and vary but imperceptibly in size, these small differences, hardly noticeable at a casual glance, lend themselves a small air of surprise that is diverting and quite in keeping with the esthetic texture. There are moderately

attempt a Jacobean dining room of any sort, unless the woodwork is in oak; and, in general, the architectural feeling of the room is in harmony with the substantial dignity of that style.

Painted furniture, although usually

made more specifically for the breakfast room, can sometimes find an acceptable place in the informal dining room, having the virtue of creating a bright and cheerful atmosphere.

For cottages or country dining rooms, painted furniture is especially suitable.

Considering wall treatments, it will be well to go back to our first and fundamental requirement for the dining room—that it shall embody orderliness, dignity and quiet good taste.

Bearing these things in mind, the treatment that naturally first suggests itself is a plain paper, with an inter-

ior to observe than the proper amount of restraint.

Figured or flowered chintz curtains

are cheerful and especially to be recommended for the informal dining room; or, if the room is furnished in oak and the windows are fairly large, some of the newer, printed linens which are heavier than chintz may be used. A darker tone of the wall color is a good choice for silk hangings, and if the dining room is very small, is usually to be preferred to the brighter and more insistent figured materials. There are many quaint Chinese patterns, which would go well with a Chippendale suite. Fabrics printed with classic motifs are to be had for the Adam dining room, and, if selected in soft gray-green which was the Adams' favorite color, they will seem to be much "of the period." Good plain materials for side curtains are silk repps and rough Shantung silk, or, for the small room which lacks light, a thinner silk; while more formal fabrics, such as damasks, brocades and velvets, are in order for the formal type of dining room. The thin curtains, next the glass, can usually be dispensed with in the dining room, where the silk side drapes will be found sufficient.

Arrangement, so much a matter for the exercise of taste and good sense in the living room, is usually almost arbitrarily decided for one in the dining room, where the pieces required and the nature of the wall spaces dictate the arrangement of the furniture. In many cases, perhaps in most, it will be found that the dining room will not accommodate an entire suite, the serving table and the china cabinet; or, if the room is very small, even the sideboard may have to be dispensed with. Often it is possible to rectify the deficiencies, thus created, by the introduction of a small odd piece which will serve the function of the discarded pieces quite creditably and, not infrequently, will be found to give the room greater distinction than could have been achieved by the use of the full matched suite.

The double-topped serving table, semi-circular when the top leaf is folded over or propped against the wall, or one with drop leaves at the ends, are good choices when space has to be conserved. The gate-leg table will also prove a most accommodating member of the small room, for it takes up little space, indeed, when not in actual use. So much difficulty is often experienced in fitting the actually indispensable furniture to the wall spaces, that, if one is building, it is wise to take the precaution of selecting the dining room suite in time for the architect to plan the wall spaces and lighting fixtures so that all desired pieces can be accommodated. This will do away with the necessity for elimination or cramping, and will allow the furniture to be favorably placed so that its real beauty can be appreciated.

But, whether one can build to suit one's whim or must take the materials at hand and make the best of them, the dining room is always worthy of considerable study and thought. More than in most other rooms in the house, the dining room appointments are likely to be permanent or, at least, in use for many years. And, as this is a



A breakfast alcove, raised one step above the dining room—a device sometimes used today in the small house, in place of a breakfast room

pervadingly informal spirit. A pleasant note of color can be introduced in flat, loose seat cushions which will be practical addition to the somewhat uncompromisingly hard seats of the wooden-bottomed Windsors. Silk cords and tassels may be used, to keep the cushions from slipping. Rush-seated chairs, with bannister or ladder backs, could be suitably substituted for the Windsors, if preferred.

With the addition of a fairly good-sized lowboy of Queen Anne or William and Mary design, to be used as a serving table, a quaint little cupboard or hutch for linen, and perhaps a Welsh dresser for the china, the dining room will be complete and quite as convenient as if fitted out with all the formality of a full suite. A corner closet, such as described before, might be used for the china if the open shelves of the Welsh dresser disturb one's housewife's sense with apprehensions about dust.

In some new dining rooms, furnished in an informal way, the small refectory table has been utilized, with a great deal of success, as a dining table. If this plan is adopted, it will call for Jacobean accompaniments, such as hutches, cupboards and a long wall table, with paneled drawer fronts, to serve as a sideboard. Though not rigidly of the period, Windsor chairs in oak are quite acceptable, also, with the refectory table. Needless to say, it is fatal to

price papers which will do excellently; if one is willing, however, to put a little more expense into the creation of an effective background, nothing is more surely satisfactory than Japanese grass cloth. The subdued luster and beautiful texture of this wall covering makes a splendid background for a few prints or etchings, that can suitably be hung in the dining room. Two-toned gray landscape paper, above a white paneled wainscot, is delightful, if mahogany furniture is to be used. The landscape paper, of course, prohibits the use of pictures, but this is scarcely a misfortune because decorative accessories have small place in the dining room, in any case, and absolute exclusion of pictures is, perhaps, eas-

ily done. For the Babies many mothers use and prefer JAP ROSE Talcum Powder with the true rose odor—fine, pleasant and absorbent.

Trial Offer—Send 20c for an attractive WEEK-END PACKAGE containing JAP ROSE miniatures including one each of Talcum Powder, Soap and Toilet Water.

JAMES E. KIRK & CO., 681 East Austin Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

room in which the family meets three times a day, and where much of the entertaining is done, it is important that these furnishings should be expressive of hospitality, good taste and quiet cheerfulness.

With the wide variety of furniture available today, it is so easy to avoid the commonplace that not even limited expenditure is an excuse for it. The old pedestal table, and its accompaniment of golden oak atrocities, are gradually disappearing from among us. The half-hearted effort of a "mission" dining room to resemble a rathskeller, or the popular idea of a college student's "den," is now recognized as entirely out of keeping with the furnishing of the homes of people endowed with taste and discrimination.

Gingerbread

One cup graham flour, 1 cup barley flour, 1 egg, 1 tablespoon molasses, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon allspice, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon ginger, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup brown or white sugar, 1 tablespoon lard or shortening of any kind, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon soda dissolved in a little water, a little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sour milk. Melt shortening, molasses and sugar. When cool, add the egg, a little salt and beat well together. Add flour; mix with sour milk and spices. Lastly, stir in the dissolved soda and water in a sheet baking pan.

Grapefruit Marmalade

Two oranges, 2 lemons, 2 grapefruit. Grate the rind of all the fruit, remove white pulp, cut up the fruit in small pieces. Put into a basin, cover with 8 pints of cold water and allow to stand for 24 hours. Pour into the preserving pan and boil for 1½ hours, or until tender. Pour back into basin and let it stand another 24 hours; then put it into the preserving pan once more, and add 1½ pounds of sugar to each pint of juice. Let it boil till it jellies—about half an hour.

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Ask your dealer for the new Battleship Model O-Cedar Polish Mop. Your money refunded if you are not delighted with the work it does.

Channel Chemical Company CHICAGO-TORONTO-LONDON



The Garden in England Month by Month

LONDON, England—August does not make such heavy demands upon the gardener's time, as do the earlier summer months; indeed, perhaps of all the months, except those of mid-winter, it is the one in which the gardeners may most easily allow themselves a holiday.

The hard work of the spring and earlier part of the summer is over, and the busy autumn season has not begun. With a few exceptions, most of the August work can be done during July or postponed till September; and, during the golden, glowing, August days, when the sunshine seems to have a richer quality than it has earlier in the year, gardeners may occasionally even indulge with impunity in the relaxation of:

"Singing 'Oh, how beautiful!' And sitting in the shade."

It is hard to find anything much more beautiful than the appearance of a well-ordered garden, on a typically August afternoon. True, the roses will not be showing the same wealth of blossom that they did a little earlier, and will again the following month; but, if they are properly cared for, there need be no really dull season for them. Gruss an Teplitz, at any rate, can always be relied on to be covered with sweet-scented crimson clusters all through the month; and, if a border has been planted with alternate bushes of this most reliable of free-flowering roses and lavender, both color and scent will be a joy at this time of the year. Phloxes, too, provide masses of color, and the garden may well contain a bed of the gorgeous pink, purple, and crimson and white fringed Dutch poppies, mistakenly despised by some gardeners. Hollyhocks and sunflowers will be supplying a fine background to the lower growing plants, and patches of annuals, such as crimson linum, sown by the wise gardener, will be making gay with color the front of the borders, which would otherwise be empty spaces, where bulbs have blossomed.

Gérard has a nice description of the sunflower, which is quoted by Mr. Ellwanger in "The Garden's Story." He says: "The Indian Sun, or the golden floure of Peru, is a plant of such stature and talnesse that in one Sommer being sowne of a seede in April, it hath risen up to the height of fourteen foot in my garden; this great floure is in shape like to the Camomill floure, beset round about with a pale or border of goodly yellow leaves in shape like the leaves of the floures of white Lillies; the middle part whereof is made as it were of unshorn velvet or some curious cloth wrought with the needle." August is the best time for planting Madonna lilies, just after they have finished flowering the previous month. Irises, also, may be taken up and thinned; if the clumps get too thick, they will not flower so freely. Carnations may be layered during this month.

Strawberry plants may be put in August, but, in most parts of the country, September will do for this work. It is a good plan, in a small garden where there is only one strawberry bed, to plant a few fresh rows every year, taking up the corresponding number of older ones. During their first year, the plants bear a small number of very fine strawberries, and the second and succeeding years a larger number of smaller ones, which are excellent for jam-making purposes. A beginning may be made with earthing up the celery during August, the main sowing of cabbage made, and in all parts of the country, except the extreme south, cauliflowers should be sown. Broccoli should be sown.

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Hothouse Products
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**STAMPS OF GREAT
BRITAIN**

I
By The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent

LONDON, England.—It is only natural that more than ordinary interest should be taken in the first postage stamp to appear, and among collectors the country responsible for the introduction of the now familiar adhesive will always claim priority. Seventy-eight years is a long time ago, and it is now nearly that time since Great Britain introduced the first postage stamp, the famous penny black of 1840. Many thousands of stamps have appeared since then, but it would be hard to find a finer philatelic specimen than the stamp which marked the beginning of postal history. During the penny black's existence it would have been difficult to convince the folk of those days that stamp collecting would become a world-wide hobby, and one which was to appeal to all nations and every class of community. It is proposed here to give some account of the stamps issued by Great Britain during the past 70 years, and which show the portraits of three sovereigns, Queen Victoria, King Edward and King George.

Before going on to the regular issues of the country under consideration, it will be as well to say something about the Mulready, which is really the connecting link between the old postal services and postage stamps as they are known today. The Mulready cover, or envelope, as it is usually called, made its appearance in May, 1840, and was designed by W. Mulready, R. A. These covers were in two values—1d. black and 2d. blue—and were engraved by Thompson, the finished article appearing on the Dickinson silk thread safety paper. The 1d. value prepaid postage on a single letter sheet, the 2d. value, however, was intended to carry double or under its own weight.

Ingoldsby's satirical lines give as good a description as any of the design and are as follows:

Britannia is sending her messengers forth,
To the East, to the West, to the South,
to the North.

At her feet is a lion what's taking a nap.
And his nose cover rests on her legs and
her hand.

To the left is a Mussulman writing a letter.
His knees form a desk for the want of
something better.

To the right is the King of the Cannibal
Islands.

In the same pantaloons that they wear
in the Highlands.

Some Squaws by his side with their infantile varmints,
And a friend in the port who's forgotten
his garments.

Below to the left as designed by Mulready,
is sorrow's effect on a very fat lady.

While joy at good news is plainly described,
in the trio engaged on the opposite side.

It is a curious fact that the Mulready envelope remained available for postal use until 1916. Rowland Hill was the originator, and it was mainly owing to his untiring energies that the first adhesive postage stamps were finally adopted, and issued for the use of the public in May, 1840.

The question of the first stamp was taken up seriously in 1839, and an advertisement appeared in the press to the effect that the lords of the Treasury were prepared to entertain proposals to solve the problem of Rowland Hill's postal reforms. It is estimated that there were over 2500 proposals offered, and but a fifth of these "ideas" incorporated an adhesive label of any kind. Eventually it was decided to adopt a label designed on the same lines as the current coin of the realm, and which would be difficult to imitate. The design chosen was the Queen's head, and Charles Heath, the designer, used as his model the City of London Coronation Medal by the sculptor Wyon. The lower corners of the die were left blank, and 240 impressions were then taken on a sheet of softened steel in 20 horizontal rows of 12 designs. The corner letters were then inserted—A-A; A-B; A-C; up to A-L. These letters were punched in to obviate forgery. A proof was then taken in black ink on plain white paper, while the plate was still soft, and later after being finally passed, the plate was hardened.

The inscriptions round the completed sheets are rather interesting and read: "Price 1d. per label. Is. per row of 12. £1 per sheet. Place the labels above the address and toward the Right Hand Side of the Letter. In wetting the back be careful not to remove the Cement." It is at once obvious from all these details that stamps were really quite an innovation. The "cement" alluded to was a composition of gum arabic and potato starch. The paper on which the stamps were printed was specially made by Wise & Co., of Northampton, and was handmade, watermarked with a small crown.

There were 11 plates of the penny black registered. There are five distinct varieties of the first stamp—full black, sharp impressions; somber or

HELP WANTED—MALE

HELP WANTED—MALE

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HELP WIN THE WAR

We need Operators for Lathes, Planers
Milling Machines, Boring Mills,
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shop to work in with
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ERIE, PENN.

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sion of education and salary expected to start.
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dull black; dull black, smudgy impres-
sion; gray black, smudgy impres-
sion; full black on bluish paper.
The variety on blue paper does not
appear in all the standard catalogues,
as the blue tone was really caused by
the action of the gum used at one
time. The twopenny blue, the com-
panion of the penny black, was made
from the original die, the new value
label being substituted, and exists in
full blue, purplish blue, blue, and pale
blue.

The familiar Maltese cross cancella-
tion was first introduced in June,

1840, and it was intended that this
should be used in red on the penny
stamps and in black on the twopenny
stamps. Both values, however, are plen-
tiful with the colors reversed. Black
ink was finally adopted in 1841. Nice
copies of these first two stamps are
now anything but numerous, and it is
curious to relate that some years ago
the penny black was well-nigh a drug
on the market. There are great quanti-
ties in the possession of many pri-
vate collectors, who have accumulated
them for various reasons—plating,
shades, postmarks, etc. Good copies
of the blacks usually sell for 2s, and
6s. for the twopenny stamps. Pairs and
strips are much sought after, and
readily command a good figure.

READY FOR LAUNCHING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—The steamship

Porsanger, the largest ocean-going
vessel so far constructed in Canada is

now practically ready for launching in
the yards of the Canadian Vickers at
Maisonneuve. The Porsanger is con-
structed of metal for the most part, re-
sembling greatly a naval ship in this
respect. Canadian materials have
been used almost entirely in her con-
struction, with the exception of the
steel plates which have been imported
from the United States. She is a single
screw steel cargo steamer, with ma-
chinery amidships, and traverse water-
tight bulkheads dividing her into seven
compartments.

VALUE OF TILE DRAINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

CHATHAM, Ont.—At a meeting of

the Western Ontario Clayworkers

executive held here, statistics were

presented to show the great benefits

which would be derived from the con-
tinued construction of tile drains. The

majority of the tile factories of this

section are operated by natural gas

and the serious situation which will

result if the government makes good

its declaration to cut off all industrial

users of natural gas after July 1 will

be serious. Under the present sched-
ule of production \$1,000,000 tile are

being turned out each year. These

tile, say the clay workers, will pro-
vide under-drainage for 50,000 acres

and will increase the productiveness

of the ground so tiled by more than

\$1 per acre per year, according to

government figures based on the pro-
duce prices prevailing in 1918. A sched-
ule showing the estimated saving to

the country of more than \$40,000,000 in

20 years, if the tile makers continue

their present output, will form one of

the big arguments to the Ontario Rail-

way and Municipal Board for allowing

the tile workers to continue to use nat-
ural gas which is but 8 per cent, in

round figures, of the total amount of

gas supplied to either domestic or com-
mercial users in Western Ontario.

The corner letters were then inserted—A-A;

A-B; up to A-L. These letters were

punched in to obviate forgery. A proof

was then taken in black ink on plain

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black, sharp impressions; somber or

dark, sharp impressions; somber or

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INTERVIEW WITH DR. TRUMBITCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILAN, Italy.—The complete success of the Rome Conference and his very great satisfaction at the support it had received from the people and the press was the keynote of the statements made by Dr. Trumbitch to Enrico Lelli, the Balkan correspondent of the Secolo, in an interview which took place during a brief stay at Salonic when the Jugoslav leader paid a visit to the Serbian and Jugoslav divisions on the Macedonian front. No opposition had made itself heard, Dr. Trumbitch said, either from the Italian public or press, and the government had only had to second the popular movement.

The conference had taken place with the support of the government and had set the goal on the new tendency in Italo-Jugoslav relations which had had its inception in the meeting between himself and Signor Orlando in London, when the Italian Premier, "the representative of a great nation, and one who was merely the representative of a committee, which, nevertheless, stood for the aspirations of an oppressed people, saw the necessity for doing away with misunderstandings and for coming to an agreement," Signor Orlando's frank and sincere attitude had blotted out all past errors, Dr. Trumbitch said, and the agreement solemnly announced in Rome had been reached beforehand.

A great deal of precious time had been wasted and Rome instead of London might have been the headquarters of the Jugoslav Committee. No nation was so well-fitted as Italy to support the cause of the oppressed nationalities against Austria-Hungary. However, it was not the time for useless reproaches; especially as the proclamation of freedom had gone out from the summit of the Capitol. They must make up for lost time by working with fresh and tireless energy. The Rome Conference had made solemn proclamation to the whole world of the need for common action for the liberation of the oppressed peoples from the hateful German-Magyar yoke. They had purposely avoided territorial discussions; later if they succeeded, as he believed they would, in driving the usurper from the Adriatic they could then discuss territorial questions in a friendly way and with brotherly feeling. This last statement of Dr. Trumbitch is interesting as the need for a definite and prompt settlement of territorial questions had been urged by some of the supporters of Italo-Jugoslav friendship. Dr. Trumbitch spoke with great appreciation of Signor Orlando's attitude.

In answer to a question as to the possibility of the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, Dr. Trumbitch said that there were smoldering fires within the Empire which were waiting for the opportunity to blaze up and they must do their best to hasten the inevitable outbreak of the conflagration which would make an end of the anachronism, the sur-

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Turning to the question of Russia, Dr. Trumbitch pointed out how much more dangerous the situation would have been for the Entente if Germany, instead of acting as she had as soon as peace with Russia was attained, had carried out the formula "no annexations and no indemnities" and had withdrawn her troops within her own frontiers. "Think what a formidable defeatist weapon would have been forged against the Entente!" said Dr. Trumbitch, adding that instead of that, Germany's greed had prevented her from seeing clearly and that, in spite of her wonderful power of organization, Germany's failures would come chiefly because she was completely unable to understand other nations.

GERMAN BOY INTERNE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Hans Maroun, a German boy who caused a disturbance in a New Orleans moving picture theater when he endeavored to destroy an anti-German film being exhibited there, has been sent to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., for internment for the period of the war, on orders of Attorney-General Gregory.

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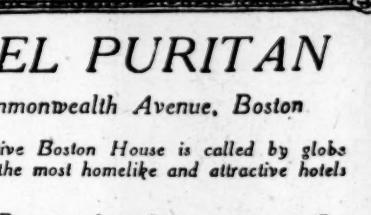
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THE WASHINGTONS IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA



ESTERDAY was such a Fourth of July as has not been known before. In the United States, it was in far less degree an occasion for the display of boisterous good spirits, such as has usually marked the observance of Independence Day; much more was it a day of greater consecration to the demands of Principle, for the establishment of which the present world war is being fought. The extraordinary understanding and unity of purpose now expressed by the Allies, standing shoulder to shoulder in this mighty battle, was clearly manifest in the meeting at Washington's old home, on the Potomac, when representatives of all the allied nations gathered to listen to President Wilson's assertion of democracy's aims. In England, France and Italy, where the Americans now are thousands strong, the people spontaneously joined with their American allies in celebrating the day. The great bell of St. Paul's rang out in London while, at the same time, beneath the two majestic towers of York, seat of the Primate of England, and within the walls of Exeter Cathedral, its delicate facade rising among the quaint gabled houses of the town, impressive services were being conducted. On both sides of the Atlantic, the name of George Washington was on the lips of the people. This great man, universally admired as he is, belongs surely to the whole world. Wandering over the green lawns at Mt. Vernon and through Madame Washington's flower gardens, delighting in the spirit of hospitality and of colonial luxury which still clings to the old White House, with its spacious rooms beneath the white-pillared portico, one seeks instinctively what lies back of all this, one turns to the contemplation of the Washingtons in their yet older home in England.

FOR years historians and genealogists were keen on the trail of the Washington family in England. They knew that Washington himself had once stated that his family had come from one of the northern counties of England, but this information, vague as it was, threw many off the scent; they did not take into account the migrations of the family, and so were perplexed by the persistent claims of the little town of Sulgrave, in Northants, that it was the "cradle of the Washingtons." Traces of the family at Whitfield and Tewkesbury, Warton Parish, Lancashire, not to mention earlier footprints of the Washingtons in and near Durham, in the vicinity of which are Washington Hall and the hamlet or "Town of the Wassings," dating back to the days of the Conqueror; these were trails enough to confuse searchers, all the way from Washington Irving down the line. It was a Mr. Waters who at length had the success of linking the Reverend Lawrence Washington, M. A., of Purleigh, with the Sulgrave family, and thus with John and Lawrence who left England for Virginia in 1657.

THE town records of Northampton, which lies only a few miles distant from Naseby, or Navesby, traditionally the very center of England, tell us of a Lawrence Washington, son of John Washington of Warton, Lancashire, who was twice mayor of the borough; there was a John Washington, father of Lawrence, who is believed to have come from Whitfield in the same county, though there seems to be proof, as before alluded to, that this family of good yeoman stock once was living in Durham and one genealogist has even traced the family back to Odin, King of Scandinavia. But it is sufficient for us to go back in the family annals as far as that Lawrence Washington who became Mayor of Northampton. His mother was Margaret, daughter of Robert Kitson, of Warton, and this relationship with the influential Kitsons played an important part in the career of her son. After he had studied at Gray's Inn, in London, and had become a Bencher there, through the help of his uncle, the great merchant Sir Thomas Kitson, he became interested in commerce. Then,



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Independence Day services were held at York Minster

market square of Northampton; while still a young man, he was a wealthy and a prominent citizen, being first made Mayor in 1532. Through the Sir Thomas Kitson referred to, a member of the Mercers Company and triply related to Lawrence Washington, the latter had another powerful friend. He became still more wealthy, and in time he desired to have a country estate of his own, near to his business in the town. The lands of Sulgrave Manor, for sale since the dissolution of the monasteries, lay conveniently at hand, and of these lands Lawrence Washington quickly became possessor. He at once proceeded to build himself a handsome house at Sulgrave, where he settled down to the comfortable life of one of the proud magnates of the county, doubtless as influential and rich as the grandest of them.

Lawrence Washington had several sons. Of these, Lawrence became a man of considerable culture, having been at Magdalen College, Oxford, then joining Gray's Inn in 1582, after which he, like his father, became a Bencher. For several years he was a member of Parliament for Maidstone. But it was Robert Washington who succeeded to the Sulgrave lands, continuing to own them until 1610, when some embarrassment seems to have overtaken the family. For reasons which it is impossible to ascertain now, the property was in that year disposed of to another branch of the family. It was a Lawrence Makepeace who became the owner, and in his family the manor remained for about 50 years.

When leaving the old home at Sulgrave, Robert Washington seems to have gone to live at Brington, close to Althorp, the country seat of Lord Spencer, whom we may conceive of as befriending the Washington family during its difficulties of whatever nature. Both Lawrence and Robert Washington seem to have lived at



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Another home of the Washingtons, at Little Brington

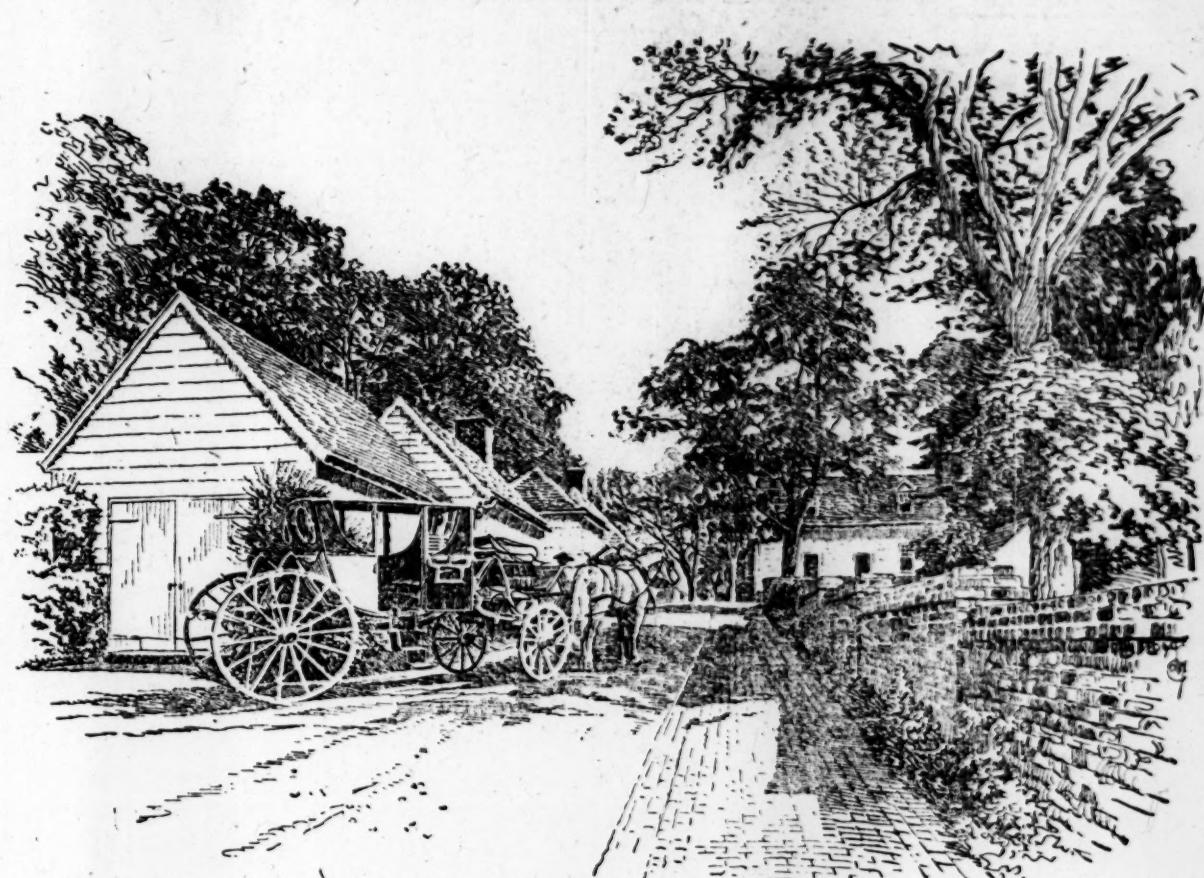
Wormleighton, just across the line in Warwickshire.

But let us get on to the Reverend Lawrence Washington of Purleigh, third son of Lawrence Washington of Sulgrave and Brington, for it was through this one of the numerous Lawrences of the family that the American branch was founded. The most interesting thing about this man is that, while holding the rectorship of Purleigh, in Essex, he was ejected

but, of course, this is most uncertain. The big living room of the house has dark oak beams, a broad window seat and one of the huge fireplaces of the period; there is a handsome, wide old stairway leading to the bedrooms, one of which Lawrence, great-great-grandfather of George Washington of Mount Vernon, was born. The expected romantic element in the story is furnished by the story of Queen Elizabeth's having once visited there and indulged her sportive tastes in a game of hide-and-seek; color being lent to this story by a spacious closet, built behind the paneling at the head of the stairway, supposedly her chosen hiding place.

THE purchasing of Sulgrave Manor by the British Committee for the Celebration of the Hundred Years of Peace between England and the United States constituted another gracious step toward the binding together of the two nations having always the same traditions, language and ideals. The English home of the Washingtons is now the sure and treasured possession of English-speaking peoples everywhere.

The original coat-of-arms of the Washingtons bore the "3 Cinque foiles," which in heraldry indicates that the bearer owns land and farms; upon George Washington's bookplate there were added some spears of wheat to the old design, to call attention to what Washington once referred to as the "most favorite amusement of his life." Born on a plantation and spending upon his own estate all the time which was his to command in later life, Washington was a true lover of the soil. "The more I am acquainted with agricultural affairs," he at one time wrote to Arthur Young, "the better I am pleased with them; insomuch, that I can no where find so great satisfaction as in those innocent and useful pursuits. Indulging these feelings I am led to reflect how much more delightful to an undebauched mind is the task of making improvements on the earth than all the vain glory which can be



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
The family coach, relic of the great days at Mount Vernon

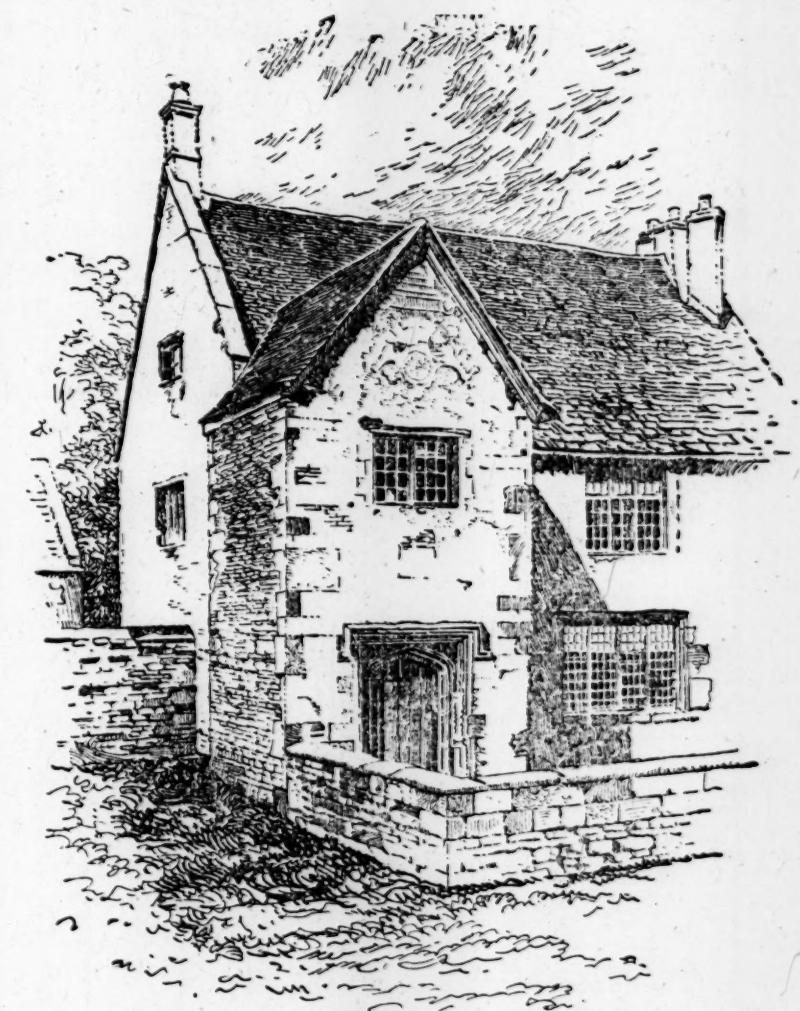
TO RETURN to the old picturesque home of the Washington family, at Sulgrave Manor: It stands in the midst of as superlatively lovely scenery as is to be found in that part of England. The country is gently rolling hills, in the distance, the Bassett Hills and Edgehill, where took place the first battle between Royalists and Parliamentarians. Great gray clouds usually hang low, billowing in the wind and disclosing bright patches of sky beneath; the hedges are as green or white-hung with hawthorn as the best in all the land, the meadows as softly fertile, the giant elms as graceful and protective. Behind a low stone wall stands the old house, built of limestone, with the porch and mulioned windows which were customary. Amid the surrounding fields and garden patches, approached around a turn in the road, the house turns its back to the newcomer and looms large and uneven in style and architecture. The court by which one enters is not the front of the house, either, though there is an entrance beneath the two-story porch. Just over this low doorway is the Washington coat-of-arms, carved in stone; then, between the porch and a higher window, is seen a plaster shield, now protected by glass; at the top of the gable, again the family arms appear above those of the royal family. This design of two bars and three stars, the coat-of-arms used by the Washington family, is oftentimes believed to have been the origin of the American flag, the Stars and Stripes;

acquired from ravaging it, by the most uninterrupted career of conquests."

Augustine Washington owned thousands of acres of land, which was later divided among his children. To George was given the farm on the Rappahannock where his father had lived, together with a reversionary interest in the estate at Mount Vernon, which went to his brother, still another Lawrence. Much of Washington's youth was spent at the beautiful home of his older brother on the Potomac, and these surroundings, together with the hours in the company of his brother, who was a good soldier and a man experienced and wise in the ways of the world, had evidently a considerable effect for good upon the character of the lad. When he was only 16 years old, he was away on the frontier, surveying the wide lands belonging to Lord Thomas Fairfax, in company with some older men; later on, he owned what he called "my Bullskin Plantation," 50 acres of unbroken land in Frederick County. Two years later, he was sufficiently rich to buy 456 acres more; and thus he went on accumulating until, in 1757, he had 500 acres which adjoined Mount Vernon, on Dogue Run.

ALWAYS George Washington seems to have felt that "land hunger" which was so common among the Virginia gentlemen of his day. He had, in 1752, come into the proud possession of Mount Vernon, with its fine new residence upon the bluff overlooking the river, built by Augustine Washington for Anne Fairfax, his wife. When Washington married Martha Custis, she brought her husband quite a bit of property for those days; by the law of Virginia, this money belonged to Washington, but the two seem to have made little distinction between which was his and which hers. It is said that Martha humbly asked her husband for her pocket money and, we are told, she sometimes gained her own way by plucking hold of a button of his coat and hanging on by it until he surrendered. But, in all probability, he was lenient enough with her, without any such piling as this, for the list of hose, satin shoes, velvet gowns and "Fashionable Summer Cloaks & Hats" would seem to testify of a plenteous supply. Most carefully did Washington look after his wife's estate, as well as after the property of her two step-children; while, at the same time, his added riches enabled him to continually add to his lands and improve those he already had. After he resigned his commission on December 23, 1783, he left Annapolis to ride happily off to Mount Vernon, there to pass Christmas at home with his family, for the first time in nine years. While at the head of the army

beside him, the children and some black slaves on the lawn in front, standing under the pillars of the portico, with their guests from far and near. Everything at Mount Vernon bespeaks the genuine hospitality of the day—the spacious living rooms of the house, the wide stair down which came trooping the courtly dames in voluminous satin skirts which swept the wall on the way; outside, the kitchens, stables, offices, and slave quarters, all to minister to the wants



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
The coat-of-arms over the doorway at Sulgrave Manor

view the busy world with calm indifference, and with serenity of mind, which the soldier in pursuit of glory, and the statesman of name, have not leisure to enjoy."

So, in repeopling Mount Vernon, reading into it all the happy scenes of hospitality which it once knew, yesterday's visitors at Mount Vernon must have had uppermost the picture of the tall, kindly, white-wigged man, with his jovial, round little wife

of the Washington guests, the lovely gardens, the old family coach. It is all eloquent of the days of Washington, the commander-in-chief, the statesman, but, most of all, of Washington, the happy, efficient planter, creating and perfecting his beautiful lands, overlooking the broad sweep of the Potomac, just at the bend of the brown-toned river, below Washington. According to the old saying, "All is quiet along the Potomac."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Where President Wilson made his Fourth of July address



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
At Exeter Cathedral, also, the American holiday was celebrated

THE HOME FORUM

"Principle is Absolute"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NOWHERE else is the distinction so clearly drawn between the absolute truth and finite error as in Christian Science. From the day the student commences his study of this Science he is engaged in obtaining a better understanding of the former to the gradual elimination of the latter as consciousness. Speaking of her discovery of Christian Science, on page 107 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy says: "In the year 1866, I discovered the Christ Science or divine laws of Life, Truth, and Love, and named my discovery Christian Science. God had been graciously preparing me during many years for the reception of this final revelation of the absolute divine Principle of scientific mental healing." It was the absolute divine Principle which Mrs. Eddy discovered; and it is essentially because Christian Science deals with the absolute truth that it is the most powerful agency in the world today.

Many philosophers have held that the absolute could not be known, that human beings could know only the finite. In this connection a well-known philosopher held that "the mind can conceive, and consequently can know, only the limited, and the conditionally limited." In one sense there was far more truth in the statement than, possibly, the author ever intended it to convey. But what about the position as Christian Science states it? The absolute is God. The absolute is creative Principle, the cause of all reality. The absolute is self-existent being, eternal, indestructible, altogether perfect. The absolute is infinite Mind; and there is no consciousness or intelligence outside of the absolute.

What does this amount to? To acknowledging the allness of God. And that is exactly the task on which Christian Science is engaged. Occasionally one hears objection taken to the use of this or that word as used in Christian Science. Very often the objections are nothing more than the feeble protests of ignorance or prejudice. As a general rule words find their places according to their suitability, according, that is, to their value as the vehicles of ideas. Indeed, that is really the only value words pos-

sess. The word absolute is an excellent term; and it has come to be so recognized because of the way it carries thought back to fundamentals, and away from the temporal or finite.

But some one asks for a specific example of the absolute to get at its meaning. Tell me, he says, about some phase of it, so that I may be able to draw a comparison between it and the finite, and so be enabled to differentiate between the two. Now that is the method Christian Science encourages. It knows how futile it is for any human being to fancy he can grasp the absolute other than by degrees. That is not by any means, however, saying that human beings are not self-limited, limited that by human belief. When, then, one is told that good is the only real power, he has been told that which is absolutely true. There can be no deviation in divine Science from that truth. It transcends every belief which the human mind ever entertained to the contrary.

Is not evil a power? asks this human mind. Does not evil thwart the purposes of good, and in many cases seem to nullify the results of good? Is it not the case, mortal mind continues, that one of the most obvious facts of human existence is the part evil plays in the destinies of mankind? Christian Science replies. Humanly speaking what you say may appear to be; but, speaking absolutely, there is no reality in evil. Because God, Principle, is infinite, good is the only real presence and the only real power. What mortals call evil is a false conception of absolute being, an erroneous material sense of real being; and it is this false or erroneous conception which constitutes what they themselves name the finite in contradistinction to the true, spiritual idea.

Mrs. Eddy's discovery of absolute divine Principle owes its unrivaled power for good to its absolute statement of Truth. It enables mankind thoroughly to separate the real from the unreal, the true from the false. Principle, to a man who has some understanding of it, becomes the most clearly defined thing he has ever known; and he recognizes that as his understanding of Principle increases,

Keats' Anti-Humbug Humor

"The enlightened British public never committed a greater mistake than in believing, on the rhymed 'dixit' of Lord Byron, that John Keats' 'fiery particle' was snuffed out by a single 'Quarterly Review' article," Charles MacFarlane writes in his "Reminis-

cences of a Literary Life." "John was the man to stand whole broadsides of such articles, whether from 'Quarterly' or 'Edinburgh,' or from both, with a united and concentrated fire. Little in body, like Moore, he was, like Moore, thoroughly a man. He was one of the most cheery and plucky little fellows I ever knew. . . . Though he belonged to rather an affected school, at times a hectoring and pretentious school, poor Keats had an exceedingly small allowance of literary vanity. He would often say: 'I have a notion that I have something in me, but that I shall never be able to bring it out. I feel all but sure that I never shall! . . . I rather think that what I most admired in Keats was his pluck and thorough abhorrence of what—after day my friend Thomas Carlyle—we now call 'shams.'

"Late in the autumn of 1820, when he arrived at Naples, or rather at the commencement of the winter of that year, he was driving with my friend, Charles Cottrell from the Bourbon Museum, up the beautiful open road which leads up to Capo di Monte and the Ponte Rossi. On the way, in front of a villa of cottage, he was struck and moved by the sight of some roses in full bearing. Thinking to gratify . . . (him), Cottrell, a clergymen officer in the British Navy, jumped out of the carriage, spoke to somebody about the house or garden, and was back in a trice with a bouquet of roses."

"How late in the year! What an exquisite climate!" said the Poet; but on putting them to his nose, he threw the flowers down on the opposite seat, and exclaimed: "Humbugs! they have no scent! What is a rose without its fragrance? I hate and abhor all humbug, whether in a flower or in a man or woman!" And having worked himself strongly up in the anti-humbug humor, he cast the bouquet out on the road. I suppose that the flowers were China roses, which have little odor at any time, and hardly any at the approach of winter.

"Returning from that drive, he had intense enjoyment in halting close to the Capuan Gate, and in watching a group of lazzaroni or laboring men, as, at a stall with fire and caldron by the roadside in the open air, they were disposing of an incredible quantity of macaroni, introducing it in long, unbroken strings into their capacious mouths, without the intermediary of anything but their hands. 'I like this,' said he; 'these hearty fellows scorn the humbug of knives and forks. Fingers were invented first. Give them some carlini that they may eat more! Glorious sight! How they take it in!'"

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A wonderful fragrance, deep and rare—
The breath of the great magnolia flower.
That after the long day's din and glare,
Comes softly forth, like a silent prayer,
To buss and sweeten the grateful hour. . . .

—Elizabeth Akers.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Cortina a Center for Flower Collectors

People who have often made the journey to Italy by way of the Brenner cheerish affectionate recollections of that wonderful glimpse of the peaks of the Rosen-garten to be obtained as the train passes Bozen and the mouth of the valley which leads upward to the Dolomites. A new road goes from Bozen to Cortina, the meeting place of the most important routes which lead into the Dolomites, whether from Toblach in the north or Belluno in the south.

The Boite River, which flows past Cortina, empties itself into the Piave at Pieve di Cadore and the Italian frontier lies only about three miles from the village. Cortina is the capi-

tal of the Austrian Dolomites and stands over four thousand feet above sea level, while Monte Tofana and other mountains tower up high above it.

Beautiful scenery is by no means the only attraction of which Cortina can boast. It is an old climbing center, while for the botanist or the collector of "Alpines" the surrounding mountain slopes are a treasure house. A few years ago the knowledge of the varieties of Alpine plants was chiefly confined to the botanist, a sufficiently familiar figure, with his plant case slung over his shoulder, both in Switzerland and the Tyrol. Nowadays,

of any pretensions has its rock garden, the lovely little flowers which have their home in the high Alps are familiar to many people who have never seen the mountains whence they came. All the same, a saxifrage or an edelweiss or a gentian growing in an English rock garden, however beautiful it may be in itself, means something more to those who have seen its relations growing in their own native haunts, for the sight of it will bring back the whole picture of the mountains.

In the neighborhood of Cortina all the best known inhabitants of the rock garden are to be found at the different seasons of the year. Saxifrages, white, crimson, and yellow, different kinds

A Mixed Train in Sweden

In "Holidays in Sweden," J. B. Philip gives a delightful description of traveling by slow train in Sweden. "The particular train in which we eventually found ourselves seated was of that species known as 'mixed,' and mixed also would be the pleasure with which many a modern tourist would travel by it. But it was no good being in a temper with the train. . . . It gives time, too, for impressions to sink in, and what in a fast train might have been a fleeting sensation becomes instead a permanent acquisition, an indelible memory. So set myself to the task of enjoying the slow train. It was the third or fourth station before I fully entered into the spirit of the thing, but the feeling grew with progress. I had been anxious to arrive at the hill-farm as soon as possible, but all thought of that was put aside for the moment. The farm would come in time, in a good deal of time. Meanwhile I resigned myself with growing willingness to the sights, sounds, and scents of the immediate environment. Little bits of open sunlit country alternated with the almost ever-present woods, whose somber lights were relieved now and then by the shining waters of lake and stream. The breath of the clover, mingled with the odors of the pine woods and the smoke of charcoal-burning, and the noise of an occasional saw-mill remained us of the forest industries and the none too obvious hand of man in this lonely region.

"After an hour and ten minutes we

found ourselves advanced on our way to the extent of twenty-one kilometers, and any exhaustion resulting from this exciting progress could now be recovered from during a wait at ten minutes at a little station where nobody was in a hurry. The station-master whistles, the engine replies, and the woods resound. Off we go—twenty-five vehicles and two engines—at a rattling speed (emphasis on the rattling). Through birch and pine and heather and across a stream that foamed along a rocky bed, we reached the next halting place, where twenty small children were on the platform to assist at one of the chief events of the day, the arrival of the mixed train. I have time to back along the platform, and take a photograph of a hayfield while the train waits. In due time the bell rings, the engines whistle, the woods reverberate, the officials salute each other, and off we go at the same speed and with the same rattle as before. The next station, which had the size of a sentry-box, was rather shabbily treated in the way of time, and the bell-ringing was also dispensed with, although there was a splendid whistle and a splendid echo.

"Our sense of loss of waiting time was quite obliterated at the next stopping place, where actually thirty-five minutes were allowed for admiration of the blue-bells, the ox-eyed daisies, the little groves of horse-tails, the vetches, and the buttercups that brightened the hedges of the woods by which the

little station was completely surrounded."

"In due course we reached a pretty little station, which deserved more than the paltry six minutes allotted to it, and we felt distinctly aggrieved. During the first part of the journey, glimpses of open country had been fairly frequent, but latterly the woods became more continuous; and at this small stopping place the tall pines were close up to the line and the station buildings, and impressed the fact that we were traveling across the great coniferous belt which stretches from the east of Siberia, through Asia, Europe, and America, to the shores of the Pacific, and in which so much of Sweden lies."

"One might expect that in such a region where man has interfered to so small an extent, wild life would be greatly developed. To say the least, the presence of living things was not obvious. No birds fluttered in the branches, nor were startled from cover in the undergrowth, no rabbits scurried to their burrows, no deer or elk could be seen through the trees. The silence was profound, and was all the more solemn by contrast with the noise of the train, which seemed like an unwelcome intruder on the sacred quiet of the endless woods."

"As the day wore on we were still less and less inclined to consider the hours spent in the mixed train as lacking pleasure or interest. Apart from the acquisition of new facts, we had all along the glorious freshness of unspoiled nature; in particular the solemnity, the grandeur, the mystery of the woods, which enabled us to understand how these forests, apparently so devoid of animal life, have been, by the working of the Scandinavian imagination, peopled with trolls and tomes and so forth."

"From fancies we come down to prosaic facts. We have actually seen only a few miles of line through the forest, and the time spent on this might seem excessive. When we consider, however, that uniform conditions obtain over a very large part of Sweden, when we consider that nearly half the total area is just like what we have seen, we realize that we have been laying the foundation for a conception of Sweden as preeminently a land of wood."

The Auld House

Oh, the auld house, the auld house,
What tho' the rooms were wee?
Oh! kind hearts were dwelling there,
And bairnies fu' o' glee;

The wild rose and the Jessamine
Still hang upon the wa'.

How mony cherisht memories
Do they, sweet flowers, reca'?

The mavis still doth sweetly sing,
The bluebells sweetly blaw.

The bonnie Ears clear winding still
But the auld house is awa'.

—Carolina, Lady Nairne.

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AND
HEALTH

With Key to
the Scriptures

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1918

EDITORIALS

Past and Present

THERE are few settings more appropriate than Mount Vernon for a speech on the present crisis. It was in Mount Vernon, as Mr. Wilson said so truly yesterday, "that Washington and his associates, like the Barons at Runnymede, spoke and acted, not for a class, but for a people." In that sentence, the President of the United States stated and illustrated the common basis of thought of the Anglo-Saxon race. What the world of the present day owes to the meetings of Washington and the American colonists, on the hills above the Potomac, those early Americans, themselves gathered from the cities and fields of England, owed to their common ancestors, who forced the Great Charter from John, on that island in the Thames, and those Barons of Thirteenth Century England owed, in their turn, to the men who had gathered round Alfred of Wessex, in his first unconscious efforts to make a world safe for democracy, which centered, partially, about the great Roman millenium, which, for almost two thousand years, has stood in the midst of Londinium, or by that first church, on the banks of the Itchen, where today the mighty cathedral of Winchester rears itself against the surrounding hills of its Hampshire valley. What Alfred dreamed of for his West Saxons, what the Barons demanded for a united England, what Cromwell took for the Commons, what Washington rallied the American colonists to fight for, was one and the same thing. It was the idea of liberty raising itself, first against the disciples of the Hammer-God, in the forests of Wessex; then against the claims of the autocrat in the realm of England; then against the blending of autocracy in church and state, in the person of the man, Charles Stewart; and, finally, in the claim of a German King to dispose of his American colonies as his own property.

Time, after all, makes little difference in unregenerate human consciousness. The dynasty of the Hammer-God goes down the centuries, whether in the person of the Frisian Radbod, lifting his already immersed leg out of the baptismal font, in protest against Bishop Wolfran's contemptuous reference to his ancestors; whether in the efforts of the Huns or Danes to blot out civilization and Christianity; whether in the efforts of an Angevin monarch to own a country as he owned his cattle; whether in the more refined attempt of a Seventeenth Century Scotsman to dominate his people's political and religious rights, or of an Eighteenth Century German to dispose of the free men of a continent. Frederick the Great's view of a monarchy was not materially different from that of Radbod. He played the fiddle, it is true, when the Frisian would have gone hunting, he wrote French verses when the Frisian would have been drinking, but the main object of both was war, conquest, and plunder, in the achievement of which the Frisian tribesman or the Pomeranian grenadier was mere spear fodder or cannon fodder. It is not for nothing that the present Kaiser has studied Frederick the Great and Napoleon. "There is only one person in the kingdom, that is myself," Frederick wrote, in the margin of his copy of Tacitus, in conscious or unconscious imitation of the saying of that fifty-four inches of autocracy, Louis le Grand, "L'état, c'est moi!" "Looking upon myself as the instrument of the Lord, without regard to the opinions and intentions of the day, I go my way" declared the present Kaiser, only eight years ago. Napoleon, on the other hand, parceled out Europe to his relations and generals, and that is precisely what the Kaiser is attempting today. Therefore, Mr. Wilson said truly, yesterday at Mount Vernon, that the plot of the present war was "written plain upon every scene and every act of the supreme tragedy," and that the opposition to this effort to treat nations as cattle and countries as fields, though bred, so far as the United States was concerned, largely on the banks of the Potomac, had, none the less, its roots sunk almost six centuries further back, in the island of Runnymede, in the Thames.

How true then is it, as the President stated, that the governments of the Central Powers, which have engaged in this awful conflict to establish the past in the present, are "clothed with the strange trappings and the primitive authority of an age which is altogether alien and hostile to our own." The philosophy of that age is the philosophy of kultur, the trappings of that age are the trappings of the Hammer-God. It is quite true that the hammer has given place to "Bertha," and the beak of the viking ship to the torpedo of the U-boat. But no viking who ever landed on the coasts of England was as remorseless as the captains of the U-boats, watching through a periscope for a liner laden with men, and women, and children; and no Danish pirate, who ever carried the women of Wessex or East Anglia overseas, carried a more dejected cargo than the trainloads of Belgian and French women, going into slavery in the munition works of Germany. Thor's hammer was a noble weapon compared to "Bertha" Krupp; the armies of Attila honorable fighters compared with the sinkers of hospital ships and the bombers of hospitals. Therefore was Mr. Wilson justified in the very letter when he spoke of this deadly grapple between the past and the present, the grapple of a Thor, who has fashioned his hammer in the shape of a cross, to turn back the tide of two thousand years of civilization, in the name of kultur, and to reestablish the past in the present.

That the present is going to have no parley with the past until the past, throwing away the hammer, possesses itself of the cross, and so becomes the present, Mr. Wilson made perfectly clear. His words will come as an inspiration to those war-worn European countries, some of which are inclined, in their desperation, to make terms with the past, and so postpone, though they cannot avoid, the final struggle of Armageddon. "There can be but one issue," the President declared. "The settlement must be

final. There can be no compromise. No halfway decision would be tolerable. No halfway decision is conceivable. These are the ends for which the associated peoples of the world are fighting, and which must be conceded them before there can be peace." In those words the President replied to the pacifists who believe that they can escape the horrors of war for themselves by fastening those horrors upon their children, and who imagine, in their weakness and shallowness, that the great Christian verity of love can be wrought out in the pretense that there is an agreement possible between the philosophy of kultur and the teaching of the Sermon on the Mount. When the founder of the Christian religion declared to the world that he had come to bring not peace but a sword, he stated a very literal truth. The understanding of Principle can never make peace with discord, for the very simple reason that good can never be atoned to, or made at one with evil. In all the centuries that have passed since the thunders crashed over Calvary the thunder of men's passions has been crashing in conflict through the world. What is history but the story of the perpetual effort of good to establish itself, and of the effort of evil to disestablish it with the sword? Of course, if humanity had really understood the teaching of the Sermon on the Mount, the hammer of Thor would long ago have yielded to the sword of the Spirit, but, unfortunately, the hopeless materiality of mankind has taught it that the only way to resist the hammer of Thor is with the sword of Peter. If, however, the sword of Peter had not been drawn, the hammer of Thor would have shackled humanity in the fetters of the past. What would have been the fate of liberty in the world if Alfred had yielded to the Danes, if the Barons had set their necks under the foot of John, if Cromwell had hesitated to drill the Ironsides, and if Washington had not put himself at the head of the farmers of New England? From Alfred to Washington, from Alfred to the day of King George and President Wilson, the Anglo-Saxon race has been engaged in making the world safe for democracy, in the truest way it has known. Of course there was a truer. That truer was hidden in the Science of the New Testament, and will have to be demonstrated, in the way demanded by Jesus the Christ, before the sword of Peter, having turned the blow of the hammer of Thor, itself gives way to the sword of the Spirit.

Profits

A VERY wide range has necessarily been taken by the Federal Trade Commission in the report which it has submitted, in response to a Senate resolution, covering such information as has come into its possession, through various channels, relative to profiteering in the United States. Practically all of the industries under group, combination, or trust control, whether wholly or partly so, are dealt with, and the members of the commission must have found it as difficult as will ordinary readers of its compilation to grasp, with anything like satisfactory comprehension, the problem involved in its findings without first taking into consideration the economic metamorphosis through which the country and the world have, during the last four years, been passing.

The lines upon which comparisons of cost in production and distribution might have been drawn in July, 1914, have been practically obliterated. Just as theories concerning the financial resources of the greater nations of the world have been completely upset, and even rendered absurd, by the experience of these recent years, so must the former beliefs pertaining to the possibilities of organized industry in production and profit-making be put aside. Many a manufacturing concern, which in 1914, was making a small but comfortable profit on its output, found within a very few months, and with hardly any increased effort toward expansion on its own part, its output immensely increased and its profits multiplied. Almost every such plant in the country, by reason of the demand created by the outbreak of the great war, was driven to its capacity, and, in the majority of cases, without the immediate employment of new capital. This condition became intensified with the entrance of the United States into the conflict.

A cursory glance over the Federal Trade Commission report will reveal instances in which certain lines of industry that were conducted at a bare profit, and some that were carried on even at a loss, up to the late summer of 1914, are now yielding enormous profits, profits, indeed, out of all reason when the capital originally invested in the enterprises is considered. To evade undesirable attention and to escape the consequences of showing extraordinary profit-making, a great number of such concerns have resorted to various devices. The report cites the case of a flour milling company in Kansas City, Mo., which padded its costs by heavily increasing the salaries of all of its officers. It even included in its charges against profits the gift of an automobile. A more striking case, pronounced by the commission "an illuminating example of high remuneration charged to the expense account," is that afforded by a New York metal company, which, evidently with the view of reducing the profit showing, allowed salaries ranging from \$136,000 to \$364,000 to its six principal officers, and proportionately large salaries to a score of other shareholders. These are simply examples, and are now referred to merely to show that the smaller as well as the greater industrial concerns, the individual as well as the group producers, in the United States have, as a consequence of the war, equally reaped profits far beyond any to which, upon any basis of reasoning, they were fairly entitled.

Moreover, it is shown in the report that certain concerns have been actually compelled to accept profits against which their moral sense protested. A certain company, engaged in the production of one of the commodities counted among the "necessaries," wrote to the commission: "We desire to say in explanation of the year's profit—but not in defense of it—that the profit which the company made during the year was regulated by conditions beyond the control of the directors and officers of the company." How is this accounted for? "Most of the price advances during the year," this company's statement adds, "were made by us in self-protection and in an effort to keep orders from piling up on us beyond our capacity

to fill. We were compelled on one or two occasions to withdraw prices and refused to take orders at prices to be determined at the date of shipment (which in a rising market would naturally be higher) on account of the necessity for protecting ourselves against the unusual and abnormal buying." The truthfulness of this statement will not be questioned by those who have studied industrial conditions in the United States, particularly since April, 1917.

Now, if such a state of affairs existed among the industries of smaller magnitude, what must have been the temptations that beset and the opportunities that confronted the greater concerns, the friendly groups, the combinations of giant establishments, the monopolies! Cost of production, distribution, and selling is something wholly apart from profit. Profit is that part of the income of an industry which is left after all legitimate charges have been allowed. There is a difference of opinion as to what kind of charges are legitimate, but this does not affect the general agreement as to what constitutes profit, nor does it in any way affect the proposition that the profits heaped up by certain of the great groups of industries in the United States during the last four years, and the profits being heaped up by these groups at the present time, are gigantic, unwarranted, unreasonable, and menacing to the welfare of the nation.

The system which permits wealth to accumulate among the few at the expense of the many, and at a rate which threatens to create within the Republic a power greater than itself, did not arise yesterday. It is not an outgrowth of the war, although the war has helped to strengthen it. Its roots extend back to the Civil War period. It cannot be reformed or destroyed over night without disturbing the economic life of the whole world. It will not disappear automatically with the return of peace. It is a problem which should engage dispassionate and careful popular discussion immediately, but to deal with it effectively and finally will call for the highest order of constructive statesmanship which the Republic and the times can afford.

Climbing the Pyramids

THE Pyramids near Cairo were never made to be climbed. When the Pyramid of Cheops, the greatest of them all, was finished the Pharaoh of the time closed it with a polished outer casing, of which the stones fitted one another so admirably that it was difficult to discover their joints. The entrance was thus sealed over and hidden, as it was fondly believed, forever. But the cupidity of that son of mystery, the Arab, willed otherwise. He wanted the jewels that he knew, or thought he knew, were treasured inside; he desired with an inordinate desire the precious things that he believed lay under the smooth, polished cap of the summit. So he set to work, decades ago, to strip off the casing, and by that act he laid bare the huge underlying courses of rough-hewn stone steps! Then pyramid climbing began.

One never really bothers much about the pyramids, except this of Cheops. Sometimes, it is true, there comes to the ear of the tourist the story of some mysterious climb of Cephren, or Menkaure, Cheops' eternal neighbors; how in the night or by sunrise a party of venturesome Britons, armed with ropes, scaled the apparently inaccessible outer casing and reached the pinnacle, and how they celebrated their triumph with something like the elation that goes with an Alpinefeat, got their names into the papers, and set every one talking about them on the adjacent Mena House veranda, or at the gymkhana, and then vanished without leaving their names even with the shikari who aided and abetted them. But those doings belong not to the routine of the chronicles of the pyramids.

Perhaps it will always be a debatable point whether it is more difficult to mount Cheops by the external steps or to "do" Cheops by the inside. It is really a matter of taste. In one case you are dragged upwards, and in the other pushed upwards, and in both the process is always somewhat discomforting to one's self-esteem, whilst it entails, perhaps, the most uncomfortable hour in one's experience. For, from the moment that one has paid the fee to the sheikh, to whom the pyramids appear to be farmed out, one is no longer a free agent; one has sold himself to the enemy, in the shape of the Arab guides. They should always be mentioned in the plural, since they proffer their services not singly but in battalions, and usually leave two to three of their number in possession. For these there is no joy in the ascent or descent, and only one sovereign word, "baksheesh."

The ascent looks easy at the start, and it seems perfectly ridiculous to accept the proffered push-and-shove help of the chattering guides. It impressed a certain wag as easy, absurdly easy, when he was at the foot of Cheops. But he preferred, nevertheless, to commission an Arab to run up Cheops just to prove that his impression was right. The Arab ran up in record time, ran down again, and gave him all the thrills he needed except the view, which, of course, next to the personal glory which the actual climbing brings, is the thing that really matters. Before you have gone far, the wonder of the view begins to grow. You want to stop, look about, sit down, and make excuses to get rid of the importunate, jabbering Arabs, who always seem to be in an absurd hurry with you, by telling them you wish to enjoy the view here, just here. There is a fascination in every elevation reached, the fascination of seeing things diminish, and change color, and aspect, of trying to orient oneself at different elevations and making out spots, dwelling on impressions, and sitting down to work out the newly acquired mental values; a fascination in running one's eye along the immense length of the Pyramid's sides and realizing one's pygmy proportions amid the vast stone expanse.

Every step upward is a more wonderful experience until the climax is reached at the summit. Then something has happened of which no satisfying definition can be given, which has never entered into human speech, or been adequately written down in a book. It is something that bears tangible relationship to one's first impression of the Grand Canyon, and yet is something more. What

you see there is a panorama of the desert and the minaret citadel of Saladin's Cairo, of the tawny red Mokattam Hills, the great stretch of the illimitable deserts, the winding flood of the Nile lipping the sand, and the distant pyramids swimming in haze. The dwarfed sphinx squats far below. But these are merely the physical details; you perceive you have gained a rare impression, one that might perhaps come to you could you but look upon the Egypt of the Pharaohs, the Egypt which the Persians, the Greeks, and Antony, Caesar, and Cleopatra saw. It is something, in short, that your camera can never reproduce, and that can never wholly come to you again.

Notes and Comments

AS THE war goes on Germany assumes the clothes, one after another, of the characters drawn by the great humorists. Perhaps, however, the ones in which she is oftentimes to be found are those of the fat boy in *Pickwick*. Like Joe he is mastered by a desire "to make your flesh creep," and it has to be admitted that a certain section of the press is quite as helpful to her as was ever the old lady to Mr. Jingle. For instance, Germany wishes it believed that her war-strength is overwhelming. Of course it is not in reality, but it can be shown to be on paper. In a moment the obliging editor is busy, and the papers of the United States make up any German deficiency in air-ships, out of their printing presses. Today Germany wishes to fill Paris with forebodings of a worse bombardment than that of Bertha. In a moment the accommodating editors get to work. And, in the usual columns, appear sensational references to the new great gun that has not yet been seen or fired a shot. Truly, wrote Carlyle, "Great is journalism."

MR. KERENSKY, the former provisional Premier of Russia, is in Paris. He has been in London. In a day or two he may be on his way to the United States. He seems determined, if necessary, to go to the uttermost bounds of the earth, at top speed, to preach from his text, the resurrection of the Slav. And the fact to be remembered is that the farther he gets away from Russia, the nearer the German is getting to Russia's heart.

IT is a pretty difficult thing for anybody, who has ever received a telegraphic night letter, to believe that anything so unintelligible could have reached them by train rather than over the wires; yet the United States Government has gone far enough with its investigation into the question of such transmissions to be willing to submit it to the decision of a grand jury.

THERE is much unconscious humor in the dispatch which has reached New York to the effect that Leon Trotsky, Foreign Minister of the Russian Bolshevik Government, is in Vienna, traveling incognito. If, as the cable says, he is taking a hand in the general political situation in Austria, where conditions are reported ready for a revolt, he ought to be very much at home. Once Trotsky were given free rein, Austria would doubtless be converted into a series of squabbling republics, after which Germany would have no difficulty in disposing of the remaining "geographical expression," now long overdue. In that case the Allies could hardly wish for a better ally than Leon Trotsky.

THE supplying of liquor to officers and men of the United States Army in private homes is prohibited under an order issued by the Secretary of War and approved by the President. Very good. The arrangement could be bettered only by an order which would prohibit the serving of liquor to anybody in private homes or elsewhere in the United States during the war. That is the kind of presidential order which the nation is impatiently waiting for and is ready to welcome with cheers.

WILLIAM HEYLIGER, an American writer of boys' books, declares there is nothing in German literature that is parallel, either in quality or in aim, to the tales of sport, adventure, and school life, so common in England and America. Moreover, the game that depends upon skill and upon community spirit does not exist in Germany as a purely German game, and though cricket, football, and rowing have their devotees in the Fatherland, the gymnasium and the duel, which depend for their success on physical strength, set the social standards. As Mr. Heyliger sums it up: "The German has not been brought up to give the other fellow a fair chance. The whole war game must go on to the finish, fair play against foul, until Germany is shown that her sort of game is not worth the effort and the price." There is something after all, then, in the claim that football, cricket, and now baseball are going to win the war!

WHILE literature of the irresponsible sort still keeps up the pleasant fiction of European popular belief in the cow-puncher and the Red Indian as sporting themselves freely on Broadway, Americans loudly assert that the "wild and woolly West" is no more. Owen Wister's introduction to his "Virginian" on this subject was believed to be its valedictory, but the last tribute has by no means been paid. Judging from the books that still crowd the bookstands in the United States, if the West does not live in the world of reality, it certainly exists and is being perpetuated in the world of fancy. "The Man from Bar 20," "Bruce of the Circle A," and "The Sheriff's Son" are only a few of the many instances of the kind of thing that still claim the attention of the man on the Pullman car or the dropper-in at the cinema. The only difference is that the story that used to be hawked for a few cents is now dignified with linen covers, and costs all the way up to a dollar and a half.

CATO SELLS, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, would be something more than human if, in this period of general inquiry, he could altogether escape the attention of the investigator; but he would be something less than Cato Sells if he should put up with investigation without protest. And to be anything less than Cato Sells is something that the American public does not expect of him. Moreover, it would be very disappointing to the Indians,